

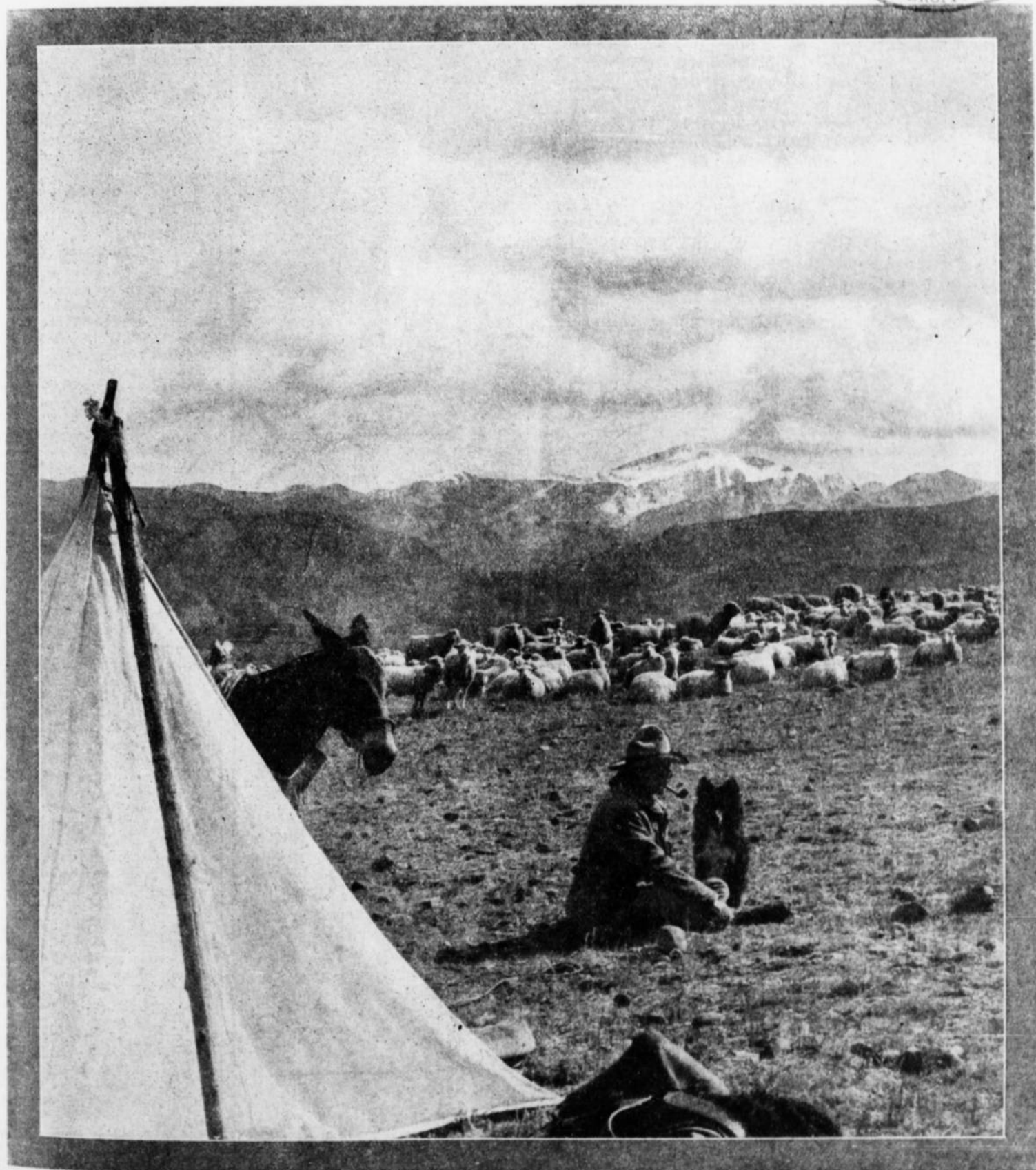
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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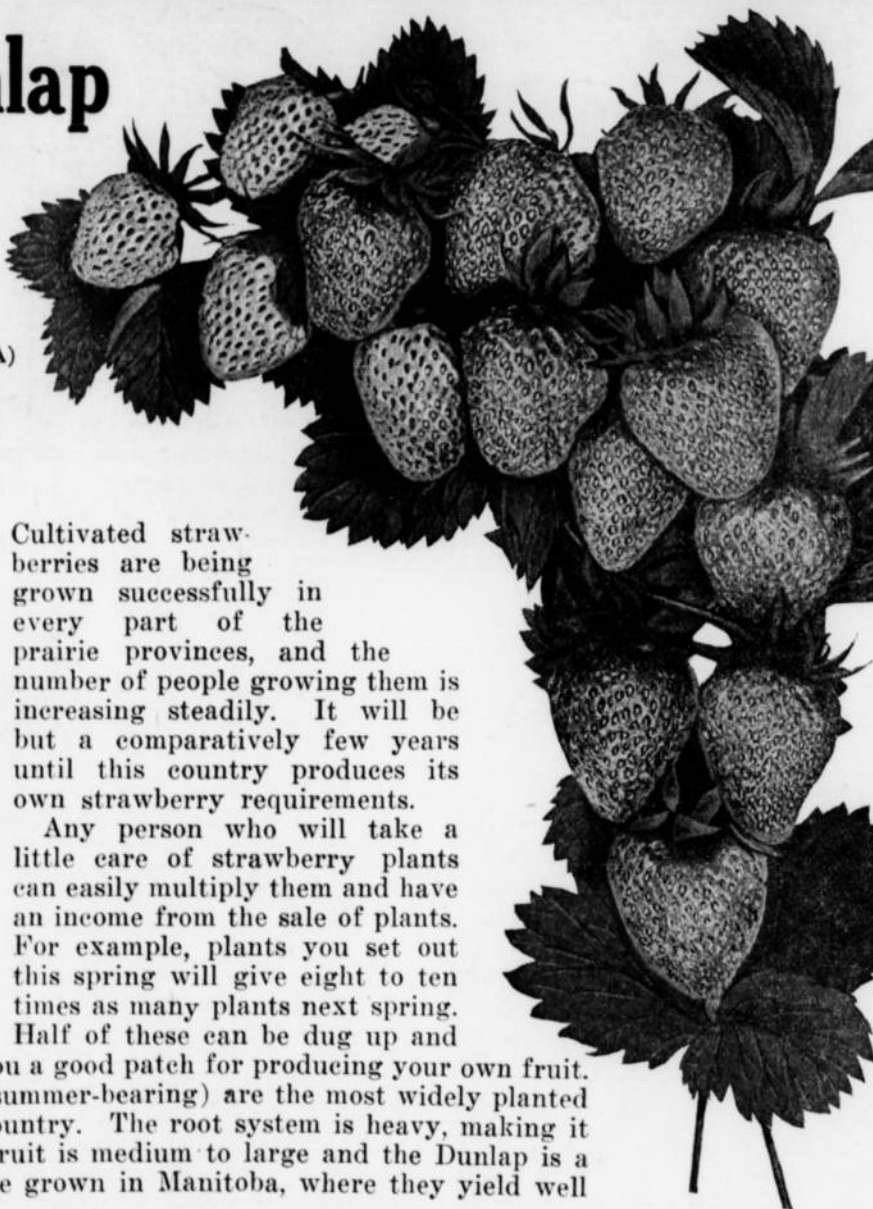
The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces



# Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants

(THE STANDARD JULY BEARING VARIETY FOR WESTERN CANADA)

## Free to Guide Readers



Cultivated strawberries are being grown successfully in every part of the prairie provinces, and the number of people growing them is increasing steadily. It will be but a comparatively few years until this country produces its own strawberry requirements.

Any person who will take a little care of strawberry plants can easily multiply them and have an income from the sale of plants. For example, plants you set out this spring will give eight to ten times as many plants next spring. Half of these can be dug up and

sold, the balance will still leave you a good patch for producing your own fruit.

Senator Dunlap strawberries (summer-bearing) are the most widely planted and the most successful in the country. The root system is heavy, making it excellent for dry seasons. The fruit is medium to large and the Dunlap is a heavy yielder. These plants were grown in Manitoba, where they yield well every year.

## How To Grow Them

Set plants (early in May) in rows three feet apart and 15 to 18 inches apart in a row. The roots should be wet before planting and set just so the crown is above the surface of the ground, with none of the roots exposed. Spread out the roots and pack the earth very tightly against them, leaving a slight hollow into which water can be poured. They should be watered occasionally after planting, and also during very dry weather, and hoed sufficiently often to keep all

weeds down and a nice earth mulch on top. After freeze-up in the fall cover with hay or other mulch about four inches deep, which should be raked off gradually in the spring. All blooms should be picked off all summer-bearing strawberries during the first season. Next spring you will have a good bunch of plants to sell or gallons of luscious fruit to eat or sell. Some people meet with failure largely because they will not give the strawberry plants ordinary care.

## Two Ways to Get These Strawberry Plants---FREE

### THE FIRST WAY—Offer No. 1

Send your own subscription to The Guide, new or renewal, for three years at \$2.00, and we will send you 15 Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants, at the right time for planting, free and postpaid. With a one-year subscription at \$1.00 it is necessary for you to send 45 cents extra—\$1.45 in all.

### A Chance for Boys and Girls

This is your opportunity. Send us in anybody's subscription (not your own) and get a start in the strawberry business at no cost. There is going to be big money made in selling strawberries, and you should get going at once.

To any boy or girl who will send us a \$1.00 subscription to The Guide for one year we will send 25 Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants, free and postpaid.

If you will send us \$2.00 (a three-year subscription) we will send you 50 Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants, free and postpaid.

Send us two \$2.00 subscriptions and we will send you 100 Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants, free and postpaid.

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Send us one subscription to The Guide (not your own) new or renewal, for three years at \$2.00, and we will send you 50 Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants free and postpaid, at the right time for planting. Next spring these will give you from 400 to 600 plants to sell, or fruit, or replant and pay a big return. Or send us one Guide subscription (not your own) new or renewal, for one year at \$1.00, and we will send you 25 Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants free and postpaid.

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## Initiative and Referendum

The second reading of an initiative and referendum bill which will be constitutionally valid in the province of Manitoba, was moved in the provincial legislature last week by Attorney-General Craig. The government, he stated, had endeavored to draft a bill that would overcome the constitutional objection raised in the Manitoba Court of Appeal, and in the judicial committee of the Privy Council to the old Initiative and Referendum Act. The attorney-general, in explaining the bill, stated that the difference between an ordinary referendum to be taken when there was a general provincial election and a special referendum which would be taken on some particular date, was that a petition for the latter would have to be signed by 20 per cent. of the people who voted in the last general provincial election, while only 15 per cent. was needed in the case of an ordinary referendum. The petition, he stated, had to be ratified by the speaker of the legislature, and it was further provided that a proposed law might be submitted to the courts before being voted upon by the people if in the opinion of the attorney-general there were provisions in the proposed law which might be beyond the power of the province. A similar provision had been placed in the new bill with regard to the referendum. In the present bill provision was made that any act before becoming law had to have the assent of the lieutenant-governor, and in order to overcome some constitutional difficulty it had also been provided that even after a vote of the people the legislature would pass upon the proposed law.

## Duty on Dairy Cattle

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Progressive members urged upon Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, the necessity of permitting the free entry of dairy cattle from Wisconsin into Canada. In the interest of western agriculture it was extremely desirous, the Progressive members urged, to promote mixed farming, and in Wisconsin there was a very large supply of high-grade dairy cattle which could be purchased at reasonable rates. Mr. Motherwell read from the report of one of his officials who had been sent to examine the situation in Wisconsin, and who had reported that the price of dairy cattle in Wisconsin was so high that the removal of the duty would still make purchases in that state dearer than if the cattle were purchased in Ontario or Quebec, and shipped west. The Progressives quoted from the report of G. W. Tovell, of the Winnipeg Milk Producers' Association, who had also been to Wisconsin, and whose report differed entirely from that of the official of Mr. Motherwell's department. Mr. Motherwell declared that personally he was in favor of the free entry of such cattle, but he could not speak on behalf of the government. There were a number of considerations in connection with the matter outside of the consideration of the duty only. Mr. Motherwell also explained that nothing could be done until late in June, as the embargo on all cattle from the United States will continue to be in force until that time.

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"Oh, not at all. It is merely a boil on the back of your neck, but I would advise you to keep an eye on it."



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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Banking and Commerce Committee to Make Recommendations for Amendments to Bank Act in Light of Report of the Royal Commission Enquiring Into Home Bank Failure

By The Guide Special Correspondent.

OTTAWA, March 28.—The week in parliament was notable chiefly for the discussion on the Home Bank disaster, which occupied the entire day of Thursday and ended in a division shortly after midnight. Some progress was made on legislation of a more or less unimportant character, branch line bills were introduced, and some millions of dollars of estimates were passed in the face of somewhat acrimonious criticism. Such criticism, notably in connection with public works appropriations, was largely due to the fact that Hon. Dr. King, the minister, did not appear to have his matter well in hand, and was evasive or vague in his answers. House committees have been struck and will get down to work in earnest next week. As a consequence of the demand made by Ward, of Dauphin (Progressive), that there should be a revaluation of soldiers' settlement lands, a special committee will be appointed to go into the soldiers' problems; in the meantime the report of the Ralston Commission is expected to be available at an early date. Mr. Ward put up a strong and able plea for the settlers in question, and was strongly backed by several other members from the West. Statistics from the Soldiers' Settlement Board, however, show that this year the sum of \$2,000,000 in cash has been paid in by the soldier settlers, and that about 45 per cent. of the outstanding liabilities have been met.

### Home Bank Enquiry

The resolution upon which the Home

Bank discussion was based was moved by Irvine, of Calgary (Labor), and reads as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House a parliamentary committee should be appointed immediately to investigate the Home Bank failure, with a view to discovering any weakness in the Bank Act, which may be amended to prevent a similar occurrence; to devise some means of protecting depositors generally; and to make recommendations as to the possibility of saving the Home Bank depositors from loss."

The member for Calgary is a keen student of banking affairs, and last session was one of the most constant and consistent attendants at the Banking and Commerce Committee when the decennial revision of the Bank Act was under way. He supported his resolution by the argument that the Royal Commission recently appointed under Judge McKeown had, as its chief function, the finding of a "goat" upon whose horns to hang the blame for the failure, and that the results to be obtained from the enquiry by it would not be the same as were aimed at in the resolution presented. Mr. Irvine came out flat-footed for the reimbursing of the Home Bank depositors, partly by the banks themselves and partly by the federal treasury. If the banks refused to shoulder their share, then, said he, they should be deprived of their charters. The federal responsibility lay in the fact that there were weaknesses in the Bank Act which made the failure possible. In addition, it had been broadly hinted that there had been ministerial negligence.

### A Political Squabble

"The Royal Commission," said Mr. Irvine, "is going to land the whole thing is a political squabble. How? you say. Well, I imagine it will be very good political propaganda. If it can be shown on the one hand that Sir Thomas White committed any act of negligence whatsoever I would imagine that the opposition, true to their past, and standing on the dignity of their party, would naturally come to the defence of one of their party. Then, on the other hand, according to the public press, the name of the honorable minister of labor, Mr. Murdock, has been associated with the Home Bank, and it will be in the interest of the party to my extreme right (Conservative) to make as much political capital out of that as possible, and in the interests of the other party to smooth it over if anything was to be smoothed over. And even the party on my immediate right (Progressive) have some interest, because the honorable member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar) had some dealings with the Home Bank in its earlier stages, and this investigation is going to cover the whole field. So the three major parties in the House are interested in a political sense in the findings of the commission. Only the Labor party has no clothes to wash in the matter."

### Reimbursing Depositors

There were marked differences of opinion on the question of reimbursing the depositors, but there was no difference of opinion in the matter of devising safeguards for the future. Finally,

Cahill, of Pontiac (Liberal), moved the following amendment to the Irvine motion:

"That in the opinion of this House, in view of the failure of the Home Bank, and of the fact that official prosecutions and enquiries have been instituted, including the Royal Commission, which has been appointed to investigate the facts alleged in the petition representing all the shareholders of the bank and the affairs of the bank generally, and considering that the evidence received and to be taken before the several tribunals will be available for consideration, the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce should be instructed to consider the provisions of the Bank Act with a view to recommending such amendments to the act as will prevent similar occurrences in the future; and also to consider the report of the Royal Commission in its bearing upon those matters and with respect to the possibility of saving the Home Bank depositors."

### The Missing Documents

The amendment provoked some highly partisan and not always consistent observations from Sir Henry Drayton, former minister of finance. He characterized the appointment of the commission as an attempt to "nail the hide of Sir Thomas White on the door." At the same time he derided the Cahill amendment as an attempt to shelve the question. He also declared that the Irvine resolution was "all wrong." It was difficult to ascertain just what the ex-minister wanted done. But in the course of the discussion which he precipitated, and which at times waxed warm and acrimonious, many references were made to documents said to have been in possession of Sir Thomas White and Sir Henry during the years mentioned in the reference to the commission. Such documents, it has been stated, contained warnings as to the condition of the bank, and it is held that, had an audit been held under the Bank Act, as a consequence of the warnings, the disaster might have been averted. It was admitted by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen that these documents had been in the possession of Sir Thomas White, and were still in the possession of the department as public records. To this Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, gave emphatic denial. It would appear that when Sir Thomas retired from the department he left the documents with his secretary with instructions that they be handed to his successor, Sir Henry Drayton. Apparently, when the crash came, Sir Henry had the documents sent back to Sir Thomas. In any case neither Hon. W. S. Fielding nor Mr. Robb has ever seen them, though Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen admitted that he had copies in his own possession.

Ultimately Mr. Irvine agreed to accept the Cahill amendment which was carried by a vote of 133 to 27, the dissenters being entirely confined to the Conservative members. Prompt action has been promised by the government.

This majority of 106 compares favorably with the majority of 121 gained on the address.

### The C.N. Branch Lines

The appropriations for the completion of parliament tower, and for the Union Building, in London, had a rough passage through the House. Progressive members made it plain at the outset that they were out for economy, and it was only after the minister had undergone a very severe grueling that the items were allowed to pass.

The government has adopted a new

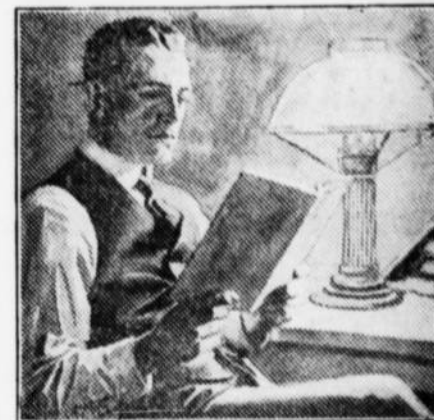
Continued on Page 22

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## The Wheat Pool Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Alberta; Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., for Manitoba.

### Saskatchewan

**R**EGINA, March 27.—Aaron Sapiro has accepted the office of consulting counsel to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool according to a telegram received from him, dated March 22, as a result of an invitation extended, following the resolution passed by the directors at a board meeting held in Regina, on March 5, making the appointment.

Mr. Sapiro's telegraphic reply read as follows: "Gladly accept suggestion that I act as consulting counsel for association. Have just returned from the east. Entire farm bureau crowd now working at Washington to put through McNary Bill, which will provide for dumping of surplus under plan approved by Secretary Wallace. This gives you full measure of type of men Regina papers prefer rather than men who are trying to work for joint interest of Canada and United States."

It is felt that Mr. Sapiro's acceptance will go a long way to quell any doubts as to whether the organization of the pool in Saskatchewan will follow the Sapiro plan.

### Acreage Steadily Increasing

The drive for contracts is proceeding at a steady rate. During the week 338,982 acres have been signed up, bringing the total acreage to date to 3,663,617. Of this amount 1,306,074 comprises new contracts.

The following constituencies have turned in the largest acreage during the week: Arm River, 11,634; Estevan, 13,316; Hanley, 22,302; Happyland, 20,545; Kerrobert, 19,864; Kindersley, 26,004; Last Mountain, 18,693; Morse, 16,016; Wilkie, 14,330 and Willowbunch, 11,656. The southern districts, which have recently been largely reorganized are all doing good work, and great results are expected from them during the next two weeks.

### Loan from Government

Application has been made by the pool committee to the Saskatchewan government for a loan to enable them to complete the organization of the pool. The committee have pointed out to the government that the cash receipts on account of signed contracts are not enough to cover the cost of the organization work yet to be done. Premier Dunning, on March 24, communicated this request from the pool committee to the legislature, and he stated that one of the members of the provincial government would be going to Ottawa shortly to make representations to the federal government in connection with the resolution which had been passed by the provincial legislature regarding the proposed distribution of the fund left by the Canada Wheat Board. Mr. Dunning went on to say that if the government at Ottawa declined to hand over any of this money and it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Saskatchewan government that there were good grounds for believing that the acreage required by the pool could be secured within a reasonable time but for the lack of funds, then the government was inclined to make a loan to the pool authorities, such a loan to be repaid when the pool was organized. The amount required was not stated because the pool was not in a position to say exactly how much would be required and special investigation would be needed to ascertain what amount would be necessary.

Premier Dunning further stated that the government would in no way accept any responsibility either in respect to the organization of the pool or its operation after it was organized, and he also wished it to be thoroughly understood that a loan by the government would not in any way relieve those indebted to the pool of their obligations under the notes which had been given by signers of contracts who were unable to pay cash.

### Manitoba

Instructions to all canvassers were issued by the Manitoba pool Central office last week to take contracts

whether or not the signer was able to pay the \$2.00 organization fee and the \$1.00 share fee in cash. The contract itself, the canvassers have been advised, is a promise to pay and authorizes the pool to deduct the \$3.00 from the returns due to the member on sale of his wheat if the cash payment was not made. When the contract becomes a note, however, the receipt must not be detached from it. Canvassers may now accept contracts without the \$3.00 cash.

Release from the \$3.00 cash payment has led to quite an increase in the contracts signed, one canvasser writing to say that he is being "flooded" with requests for contracts to sign. Of the women canvassers Mrs. Elliott, president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba holds the record. She has turned in 28 contracts covering 2,260 acres getting practically all her district. The largest number of contracts so far has been turned in by George Dickerson, Swan River, who heads the list with 133 contracts as at last Friday. The largest acreage at the same date goes to the credit of C. C. Musgrove, Boissevain, who has turned in 11,000 acres.

### Successful Meetings

The meetings of H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Pool and president of the U.F.A., have proved very successful, drawing large audiences and resulting in a good crop of contracts. Mr. Wood's exposition of the pooling system has made the work of the canvassers in the districts where he spoke, much lighter and productive of greater results. Mr. Wood's meetings were brought to a close at Dauphin, on Saturday night, and arrangements had been made by the pool for him to address members of the mortgage loan association in Winnipeg, on Monday. The pool expects to get quite a large acreage from large landowning bodies in the city, and so far these bodies have looked approvingly upon the pool.

The drive for signatures took longer than was anticipated to get thoroughly going but 200 contracts a day is the average pouring into Central office now. It may be necessary to extend the time for the drive and a meeting of the executive has been arranged to deal with that matter.

### The Pool and the U.G.G.

On account of the numerous comments with regard to the financing of the organization of the pool the following letter has been sent out to all pool workers by Chairman Burnell:

March 29, 1924.

To all Wheat Pool Workers:

From letters received at this office and from reports of canvassers it is evident that there is considerable misunderstanding throughout the province on the relation of the United Grain Growers to the wheat pool. This letter gives the facts.

When it was decided to go ahead and form a wheat pool the first thing to be considered was the question of finance. The pool had no money and no collateral to offer as security for a loan from the banks. The executive therefore approached the United Grain Growers and asked for a loan. The directors of the United Grain Growers considered the application and agreed to a loan of \$10,000, the pool undertaking to repay by April 30 out of receipts on signed contracts. That is the entire situation. The United Grain Growers Limited has aided the Manitoba pool by its advance just as it aided the Alberta pool. The \$10,000 is not a grant; it is a loan and it gives the United Grain Growers no interest whatever in the pool, but without this advance it would have been absolutely impossible to go ahead with the organization of the pool. The United Grain Growers Limited is a farmers' company, and it came to the assistance of a farmers' project and a large number of the shareholders in the United Grain Growers are working hard for the pool. Those farmers who are in favor of the



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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 2, 1924

## Jeopardizing the Dominion

There was a big meeting of Conservatives in Montreal, on March 23, the occasion being a banquet to Hon. Rodolphe Monty and Hon. Andre Fauteux, former ministers in the Meighen government. The principal speaker was Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, but for the West chief interest attaches to the remarks of the former ministers and Armand Lavergne, "the irrepressible champion of the Nationalists," as he is called in the Montreal Gazette report of the meeting.

Mr. Monty expressed the opinion that the present condition of the farmers was due to the fact that they had been neglected by the government, and he would make agriculture prosperous by a tariff that would keep out American goods, and by such reduction in the British preference as would prevent any serious competition from British goods.

Mr. Fauteux was more explicit. "The promises to the West," he said, "are placing the rest of the Dominion in jeopardy." He admired the farmers of the West, but "we cannot concede the demands of the few at the expense of national ruin." He thought it was "better to be energetic, though apparently harsh, with the few of the West." True the West was entitled to justice "but the greatest grain speculators in the world have no right to demand justice at the expense of the rest of the country." After eulogizing "the humble, the small, who toil in factories and mills," and who, apparently, cannot get justice without taxing the farmers, Mr. Fauteux exclaimed, "I oppose the politics of the farmer chiefs all over the country. The farmers and Progressives are worrying about themselves and nobody else."

Then Mr. Lavergne, "with his head thrown back, his eyes closed and his arms gesticulating," declared among other things that by giving in to the demands of the West Canada "would pale into a race of the melting pot." Enough sacrifices had been made for the West; it was time to look after the East.

Mr. Lavergne apparently went too far, for according to the report his corybantic performance elicited some angry protests from the back of the hall, but apparently none from those beside him on the platform.

These speeches indicate where Conservative leaders stand with regard to the West. We feel like making some angry protests as well, but what is the use of arguing with people whose conception of justice in national policy is that the workers on the land should pay through the nose for the support of the workers in the factories and mills, and do it pleasantly, even thankfully?

## Bank Reform

By a vote of 133 to 27 the House of Commons decided last week to have a parliamentary investigation into the record of the Home Bank, in addition to the investigation by a royal commission.

The failure of the Home Bank has stirred up public opinion on the banking question to an extent that is causing considerable uneasiness in banking circles. Despite the fact that several prominent bankers have declared in favor of outside inspection of the banks, the dominant opinion in banking circles is opposed to such inspection. In a pamphlet issued "With the compliments of the Canadian Bankers' Association," arguments against inspection and the mutual guarantee of deposits, first put forward by that doughty defender of private enterprise,

the Montreal Gazette, are repeated, presumably for the purpose of heading off any demand during the present session of parliament for further amendments to the Bank Act.

The first article in the pamphlet is directed against government inspection. The changes made in the Bank Act last year, it is contended, make full provision for an adequate audit of a bank's books. "Had the present audit provisions been in the act ten years ago," the pamphlet says, "the Home Bank could not have continued in business," therefore, the act is now as nearly perfect as possible, and there is no necessity to introduce any changes in it.

The case for thorough government inspection is practically conceded in the admission that if the changes made in the act last year had been made ten years ago, the public would have been better protected. Government inspection of banks has been urged for considerably more than ten years and urged on the ground that it was necessary in the public interest. It has been strenuously opposed by the banks who have persistently maintained (and their persistence has influenced governments) that the Bank Act gave full security to the public, and the Canadian banking system was one of the finest and safest in the world. Now the Canadian Bankers' Association complacently informs the public that if opposition had not been maintained to such changes in the act as were made last year, there would have been no such catastrophe as the failure of the Home Bank, and presumably none of the kind of business that has shaken some of the other banks. After an argument of that kind the public may be allowed to declare that the bankers have argued themselves out of court.

The second article in the pamphlet is devoted to showing that the demand for mutual guarantee of bank deposits is "unmoral, fundamentally unsound, inherently unjust and fraught with danger to banking stability." Suppose these objections are sound, what is there left if the people insist upon deposits being guaranteed? Obviously a complete change in the banking system. There are two alternatives with the present system; either that the banks themselves form a guaranty fund for deposits or the government guarantee deposits. The latter is out of the question, and the banks say the former is unmoral, unjust, unsound and dangerous. That leaves, as the means of meeting the demand of the people, only a nationalized banking system, with the entire resources of the country as the guarantee to depositors. Are the chartered banks prepared to take a course of action which will leave the people with that alternative?

## It All Depends

Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Centre Vancouver, knows exactly what is wanted to make farming profitable—a greater immigration into Canada, thus increasing the farmers' home market. If, he says, we can get 10,000,000 more people into Canada there will be 10,000,000 more in this country to eat bread made from Canadian-grown wheat. But suppose the 10,000,000 are drawn from wheat-importing countries? Would there not be that much of a decrease in demand from those countries, thus leaving the demand for Canadian wheat just where it is? Manifestly it makes a difference where the 10,000,000 are drawn from, and what occupation they engage in when they get

here. If they are drawn from wheat-importing countries and the majority of them go into wheat raising in Canada, would not the last condition of the Canadian wheat growers be worse than the first? If they are drawn from wheat-exporting countries or nearly self-sustaining countries so far as wheat is concerned, or countries where wheaten bread is not a staple article of diet, then an advantage would accrue to this country. The immigration of farmers from the United States, for example, has been of value to Canada because the United States is a competitor of Canada in the world wheat market, and the less wheat the United States has to export the greater the demand for Canadian wheat. Otherwise to be of benefit to Canada the 10,000,000 people would have to be born within the country.

## Welcome the Newcomers

Every day men and women and their families from different corners of the earth are arriving in Western Canada, seeking to establish new homes. In the main they left their native lands because they saw no opportunity before them. They believe they will find that opportunity here. From England and Scotland, from Norway and Sweden, from Switzerland and Denmark and other European countries as well as from the United States they are coming. A new tide of immigration has set in. Many of our new settlers will succeed, some of them will fail, and some would fail anywhere. But like the immigrants who came before them years ago and who have made this country, we shall see many of our newcomers develop into good farmers and into good Canadian citizens, the type that is required to make this country what it was intended to be. While conditions here are not good, undoubtedly they are better than in most of the countries from which most of the new settlers have come.

This western country is famous for its hospitality and its neighborly spirit. Newcomers earnestly seeking to establish new homes should receive a warm welcome, and there is nothing that encourages a newcomer so much as kindly greetings from his neighbors. Such a welcome with a timely word of advice from those of experience is more valuable than gifts. A little encouragement for the pioneer in the beginning helps to make many rough places smooth.

## Tax Reduction

A delegation representing municipalities, boards of trade, manufacturers of agricultural implements and workmen from various cities in Ontario, waited upon Premier King, on March 21, to urge that there be no reduction in the customs duties on agricultural implements. The agricultural implement manufacturers have become alarmed since the Speech from the Throne announced that in the opinion of the government there should be a reduction of taxation which "should aim primarily at reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion." Apparently they take this to mean that the duties on agricultural implements alone will be substantially reduced or abolished, but Premier King pointed out that the purpose of the government could be reached by reducing or abolishing the sales tax. The manufacturers, as a matter of fact, have promised that if the 6 per cent. sales tax is abolished the price of agricultural implements will be reduced accordingly.



Agricultural implements do not constitute the entire cost of the protective tariff to the farmers, nor is that cost heaviest in the case of the large implements. The duty on binders and mowers is 10 per cent., on plows 15 per cent., but on small tools, forks, shovels, milk cans, hammers, and such like, the duties range from 20 to 35 per cent. On harness and on boots and shoes the general tariff is 30 per cent., while on woolen clothing it is 35 per cent., on cottons from 25 to 35 per cent., and on household utensils from 20 to 35 per cent. The great burden of the tariff lies in its effect upon the general cost of living. If the duties on agricultural implements alone were all abolished and the rest of the tariff allowed to stand, the farmer would not secure the relief that is necessary to promote the welfare of agriculture.

The need, therefore, is for a substantial and general reduction of the tariff and not a little tinkering here and there among the schedules. The promise of the government is such reduction of taxation as will "aid materially in the development of our natural resources," by decreasing the cost of production and the cost of living. Obviously, this is not to be accomplished by a policy which the delegation to the prime minister evidently feared, but by a policy which takes into consideration all the factors which affect production and the cost of living.

### Wheat Pool Progress

Reports from all three provinces indicate that the aggregate acreage under wheat pool contracts at the time seeding commences will be large. In Alberta there will be a considerable increase in the acreage of the pool now operating. It is quite possible that the objective set in Saskatchewan and Manitoba may not be reached. Yet if all those farmers who have signed pool contracts in the

three provinces are desirous of having their wheat pooled through one central selling agency, there will be sufficient acreage to give the pooling system a thorough test during the next few years. Figures to date total an acreage that will provide close to one-third of the exportable surplus of the western wheat crop. This, if marketed through one central agency, would constitute by far the largest wheat pool in the world, and would provide the volume which the pooling system requires in order to bring beneficial results to the contract holders.

### Consider the Strawberry

The strawberry is the most luscious fruit which the world produces. Everybody likes strawberries and cream. In this country we have just as good an appetite for strawberries as those who live elsewhere. Consequently, Western Canada is probably the world's best strawberry market today. We import enormous quantities of strawberries every year and pay high prices for them. Yet the seasonable strawberry requirements of this country can be grown here, and a large strawberry industry is bound to develop in the near future. Those who master the gentle art of producing strawberries will find it profitable. There will be no marketing problem as the market is here at our doors waiting for the supply. But aside from the commercial supply there is the demand in every home, which on the farm can be met by a berry patch in every garden. This spring is a good time to start a berry patch.

### Editorial Notes

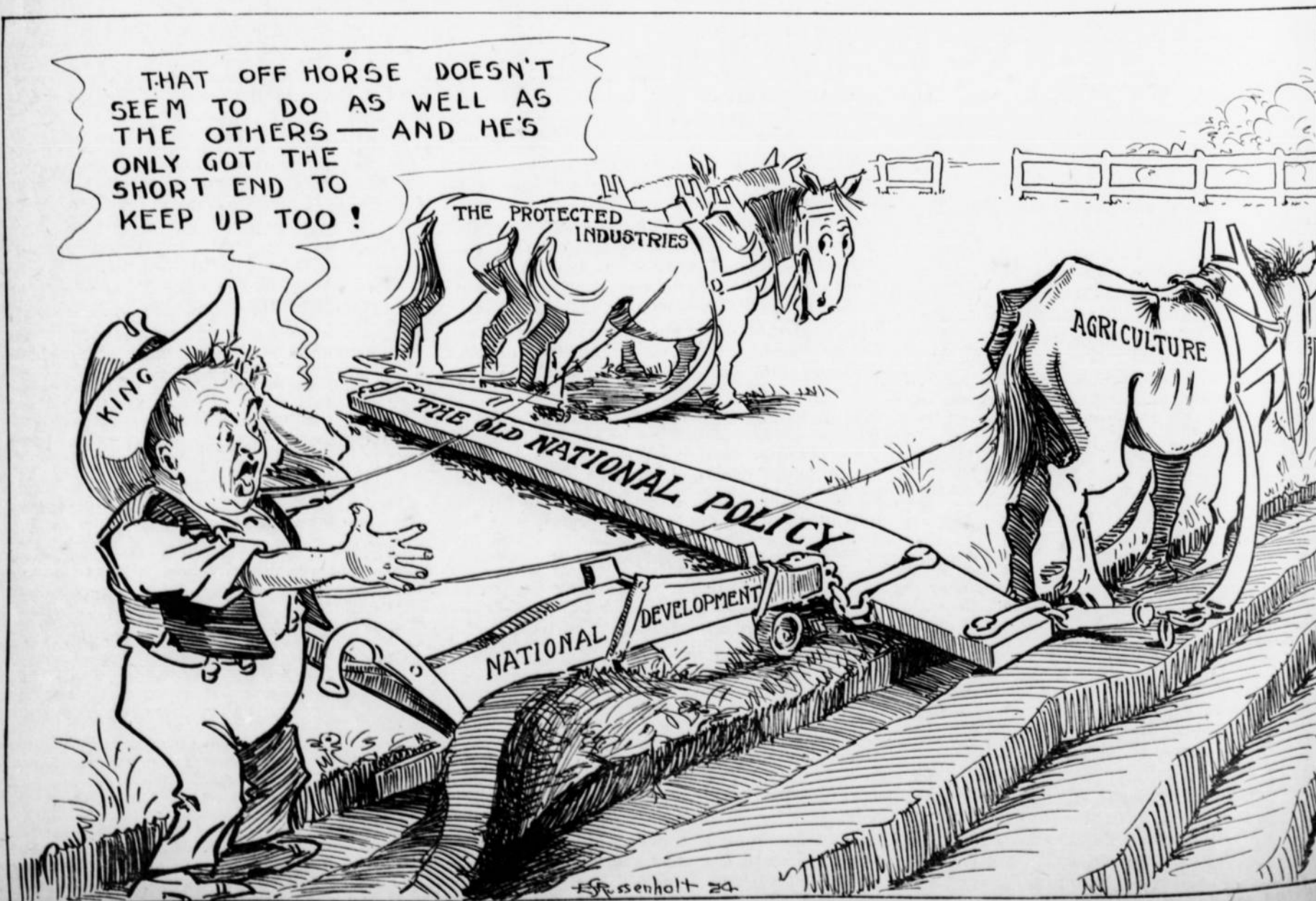
It is reported that Sir Lomer Gouin will be back at Ottawa in the course of a few days, with the intention of putting a kink in the low tariff movement in the Liberal party, by hauling the Quebec Liberals back

to the safe and sound Laurier tariff policy. The Conservative party is doing its level best to make an impression on Quebec, and altogether the prospects are good for a real lively scrap over the budget.

By a vote of 57 to 32 the House of Commons last week passed an item of \$1,300,000 for the purchase of a decent establishment for the government service in London, England. It will now be possible to have all the services of the Canadian government in London under one roof, and in a respectable-looking building. The vote, however, was remarkable chiefly for the number who dodged it. Out of a House of 235 only 89 took part in the vote, and while the Liberals of the 89 stood by the government, the Conservatives voted against the government and the Progressives split. Evidently this was a question on which the majority of the members found it difficult to make up their minds.

The Montreal Gazette is worried because the New York Journal of Commerce expresses the opinion that "it is essential there shall be either reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff" between Canada and the United States. The Gazette expatiates at length upon the great menace to this country of such sentiment in the United States. The attitude of the Gazette furnishes the answer to the question: What is wrong with the world?

George Bernard Shaw has been going into the records of business men in the British government, and it isn't a good one. "Naturally," he concludes "nobody wants ever to see a practical business man again within a hundred miles of Downing Street." Whenever a Canadian taxpayer thinks of the Canadian Merchant Marine, he gets into the same frame of mind as Mr. Shaw.



An Evener Which Does Not Even



# The Rocanville Co-op.

LETTERS come to me regularly asking how we managed to do a quarter of a million dollars worth of business in the last four years on a paid-up capital of \$123," said W. T. Fallis to me in the little office of the local Farmers' Co-operative Trading Company, at Rocanville, Sask. Fallis is the secretary—only paid secretary they have ever had.

"But it's a fact! There are the books. We got up as high as \$91,000 turnover in 1920. Last year we did not get beyond \$44,000, a decrease explained almost entirely by lower prices for everything we handled, for our tonnage was almost as big last year as in 1920, in spite of the fact that it was the worst year we have ever experienced in this locality, taking into account yield, price and expenses.

"How have we done it? Well, to begin with, we have never built up a big overhead. We have operated as a non-profit concern, buying in car lots and distributing at cost plus a small handling charge. Cash? You bet—always! That was the policy we started with in the year One" (speaking co-operatively in Western Canada, the year One is that in which the companies, now merged into the U.G.G., were being organized) "and we haven't deviated from it since. Tell him the story of the first car load of flour we got in, Mr. Currie."

Whereupon the president leaned over and fished out an ancient book in which a procession of secretaries had faithfully and laboriously recorded the triumphs and reverses of the early years. "That fat and sweaty scrawl tells how we served an ultimatum on an autocratic postmaster—for, mind you, this Grain Growers' Association has been more than a trading association. It has been the focal point of all rural opinion hereabouts, a battleground for local factions, a rallying ground for concerted constructive effort."

Thumbing over the pages of the record book—pages in the life of the community—Mr. Currie comes across one on which a sharp indelible pencil in the hands of some wrathful secretary has, like an engraver's tool, bitten into the frail paper a record of the dissension which cost the association a warehouse on the track. And like old comrades revisiting a battle-ground, he lingers over the story with Director Bert Johnson, who has just come in. For the office of the Grain Growers' Association is a sort of respectable lounging place where farmers gossip while their wives discuss more momentous issues in the women's rest room, located in the same admirably appointed building, built by the farmers' company as a Memorial Hall.

But turn over the pages, reminiscing Mr. President, till we come to the story of the first co-operative purchase. Miss those pages which have come through an unsightly accident, and miss that page with the rummy score on it. Ah! there it is.

## Breaking New Ground

"About 1913, we figured that we were paying too much for our flour and feed," explained Mr. Currie, "so we canvassed the neighborhood and got enough orders to make up a car load. We left a duplicate list of the orders with the bank manager, and let me say right here that we have had an exceptionally fine class of bank managers in this town. On many occasions the bankers' assistance meant the difference between failure and success to us, and they have always stretched the point to see us through. I guess the directors we had at the time of the first flour shipment must have touched the imagination and pocket books of the whole neighborhood for each man whose name was on the order form had deposited his share at the bank before the flour arrived.

## A Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Local with a Record of Ten Years' Successful Co-operative Purchasing Manages to Retain Good-will of Local Merchants---

By P. M. Abel



Community enterprise and co-operative trading draw their inspiration from the same sources in Rocanville. A farmers' company was organized to finance the building of this community hall, one of the best in the West, erected to the memory of the Rocanville men fallen in the war. While this building company is incorporated separately from the co-operative trading company, its personnel and directorate are almost identical. Standing on the steps are the directors at the time the building was constructed. Left to right, top row: W. E. Currie, S. W. Firth, S. McKibbin, Keith Webster. Bottom row: Alex. McCray, H. Hewgill, I. J. Rushton, A. H. Johnson, W. Evans.

of that first car, co-operative buying in Rocanville got a staggering blow and, in fact, lingered for a few days dangerously near an infant grave. For the milling company had mistakenly put first grade flour in sacks intended to hold third grade flour. Man after man indignantly declared that he would not take away pig feed, even though he had already paid patent flour prices for it. We burned up a few dollars on the wire until we got an explanation that looked good enough to pass along. Then we pleaded with a few soft-spoken fellows, who were well entrenched at home, to palm off some of the stuff on their wives. Report was encouraging. More tried it. The suspicious were satisfied. The co-operative was saved.

## Growing Bolder

"After that we rapidly branched out into other lines—lumber, fence posts, coal, salt, binder twine, sugar, farm machinery, and then we commenced to ship our own livestock co-operatively.

"Brought us into competition with most of our local merchants. The first year we were selling twine—the year that the U.G.G. had to import twine from Great Britain in order to break into the market—we were selling for five cents less than it could be bought elsewhere in Rocanville. Of course the merchants cut prices to meet our price on all commodities. Right now on the things we handle they are selling on mighty small margins. There, for example, is our sugar quotation on the board, \$12.85. You can get it today for \$13.25 from either of the two general stores in this town. Not much difference considering that ours is a cash business.

"What the general store price would be without the competition of the co-operative, I can't say. Check those figures up with prices in other towns equally distant from the centre of distribution where the business is entirely in the hands of private traders."

I did too. . . . At a conservative estimate I figured that the co-operative was worth \$3,500 to the Rocanville farmers, based on their turnover and prices at outside points.

"We have had local merchants selling under us at times. But I want to say," continued Mr. Currie, "that I have never seen a town where the relations between the co-operative and the merchants are as satisfactory as they are here in Rocanville. Maybe if we opened

china to cheese they wouldn't feel so kindly to us, but as it is we have periodic conferences with them and numerous gentlemen's agreements which both sides have always gentlemanly observed.

## Directors' Privileges

"The act under which we are incorporated requires that we shall have four directors, but we do better than that. We have one on each rural telephone line. Then when we decide that it is time to bring in a car load of salt or fence posts or whatnot, each director takes all the orders on his line. We had 309 patrons last year, so our division of work speeds up operations.

"When we first started to do business, to be a director was to achieve distinction. The directors had the distinction of meeting incoming cars and unloading them. We now pay for those services and make a nominal charge for it. This sometimes leave us a small balance. In this way we have built up assets of \$2,900 invested in a warehouse and livestock scales installed at the stock yards. In that way our 98 original shareholders have had their \$123 of stock capital increased in value two-hundred-fold in a dozen years, even if they have never drawn any dividends. That's high finance!

"We have a very good record as a livestock shipping organization," said Secretary Fallis, "even though we are suffering a little eclipse in this respect now. We occasionally had disgruntled shippers. Every association has. But in my five years as secretary I always made a point of trying to get the dissatisfied fellows to take the stock to Winnipeg. The fellows who have most to say about the way in which the United Grain Growers handle our stock are the fellows who know least about it, and have allowed some drover to stuff them. Invariably one trip down effects a cure.

"Lately, however, a drover working in this district has got a share of the cattle raised here. We believe he is paying so much more for the stuff than he gets, that without financial backing from some unknown quarter, he won't continue to bother us for long, and we will get back to our usual average of 24 cars of livestock a year."

## Other Services

The association serves another good

farm sales. John Smith may have a few good brood sows for sale, and Tom Jones in need of some. On a large blackboard in the Grain Growers office, these offerings are listed. Farmers with seed grain for sale leave samples with the secretary. The oat crop was short in that district last year and the Grain

Growers' agency has been instrumental in ironing out local surpluses and shortages.

As there is no agricultural society in Rocanville, the co-op. has discharged some of the functions which normally would be left to this kind of a body. Speakers are brought in from outside for educational addresses: Last year and again this year a successful boys' and girls' calf club competition was carried through.

The Rocanville Grain Growers is a local of the Saskatchewan provincial organization, but Secretary Fallis knows nothing of the difficulties other secretaries have in keeping head office dues paid up. Hark, ye secretaries! It is as easy as this: "Why, I simply add the dues to the twine bill or take it off the return for livestock," says the secretary, and most fellows will cheerfully come across. "And speaking of dues, we are thinking of reducing our membership fee to just what is required to send to Regina head office. Our trading office will then bear all the local expense." In passing it should be said that while the local is affiliated with Regina for social and educative purposes, its trading is all done

with the United Grain Growers, because Winnipeg is the natural distributing point for that line of railroad.

Once outside the co-operative office, I bethought me of the peculiar situation in this town of Rocanville. Retailing always appealed to me as a dog-eat-dog sort of business, yet here was a co-operative association which had made a not inconsiderable inroad into the business of the local merchants, and yet could boast of the amicable relations existing between them!

Why not talk to the merchants and get their slant on it? Accordingly I worked my way round among some of the representative places of business.

This is what the junior partner of Barret and Scott's, general merchants had to say: "The Co-operative? Sure, we get along fine with them. We have meetings every so often when we talk over our mutual problems. The idea started with the co-operative, but we're all strong for it now, for it has given us all a better idea of what the other fellow is up against. Why, last time we met, Mr. McLeod, the other general merchant, gave a talk on candling eggs. He had the apparatus right with him and made the whole thing so plain, that I guess it put an end to all of our troubles with bad eggs for some little time in this town.

"The meeting before that I gave them a little talk on credit, and I flatter myself that I put over the idea that financing the farmer who required credit from year to year to fill his pantry was not a legitimate function of the retail merchant."

Let's pass on to McLeod, he who revealed the secrets of the aged eggs. McLeod has orthodox retailer's ideas as to the rights of his class to all trade in articles that are tied up in paper parcels. Naturally, he likes this co-op. because of its moderation.

Quinn, printer, is enthusiastic about the co-op.—thinks it ought to expand. Would we could have these men exchange jobs and give us their opinions!

Here is the hardware man, Thompson, speaking: "There's lots of room in Rocanville for me and for the co-op. But give us the same conditions, cash before order, and the merchants could do as well on price."

Family of brothers, all right, as I remember my youth. Brotherly love and bruised noses in about equal pro-





Acres upon acres of trees for free distribution in 1925 from the Forestry Station, at Indian Head, Sask.

# Protection and the Farmers

*Salient Features of the Eloquent Speech of R. A. Hoey,  
Progressive Member for Springfield, in the  
House of Commons on March 17*

**I** SOMETIMES feel almost instinctively that we are in the very presence of a new organization of human society on a co-operative rather than a competitive basis. I do not mean by that that we are going to witness any violent social upheavals, anything of a cataclysmic nature, but I do feel that we are in the grip of forward-moving forces. Furthermore I believe that Great Britain today is becoming the very spearhead of the forces that labor for the triumph of democracy and modern civilization. I recall to mind at the moment a statement that fell from the lips of a very distinguished American citizen immediately after the close of the Great War. Addressing thousands of his fellow-countrymen who had come to hear him, he said:

"World civilization during the last four years has been passing through a revolution, a revolution which for magnitude of destruction is unparalleled in the history of human endeavor. The old social order has collapsed, and all attempts to restore it on the traditional competitive basis will end in disappointment and disillusionment."

The discussion during the course of this debate has centred around, and at times merged wholly in, the question of the customs tariff. It seemed to me as I listened to the addresses delivered in defence of the protective principle, that I could detect in them all, indeed in almost every sentence, the same fallacy, a fallacy, Mr. Speaker, that in my judgment is going to influence many in this country and confuse the issue until it is successfully exploded. I refer to the fallacy of looking upon production as an end in itself, rather than as a means to an end, and that the enrichment of the Canadian people. I refer to that pernicious fallacy of looking upon labor, regardless of the expenditure of human energy, as something to be desired and something to be provided, regardless of the expense of that labor to the nation. . . .

## Protection Immoral in Results

The hon. member from Vancouver Centre (Mr. Stevens)—let me say with respect to him that I am just as anxious to lead him from the error of his ways as he is to lead me from the pathway of rectitude—during the course of a speech which he delivered, and with which I shall deal, deprecated the tendency in some quarters to speak of the principle of protection as an immoral principle. I do not know that it is altogether accurate to speak of any economic principle in the abstract as immoral. It is, perhaps, not immoral as an abstract economic principle, but, in my judgment, it is immoral and vicious in its results. You ask why? A system of taxation that slaps the mother in the face for every child that is born into the world by adding a tax on the woolen garments with which she would clothe it, a system of taxation that takes eight times as much out of the pockets of the mechanic, with eight of a family, who is earning \$100 a month, as it takes out of the pockets of a bachelor with

the same wages; a system of taxation that has always led to monopoly, to centralization of wealth and the impoverishment of the rural districts, the only source from which national life can be renewed—why should we hesitate to speak of the results which accrue from protection as immoral? The evils of protection are as wide-spread as the territory in which it operates, as deep as the distress into which our people have fallen and for which it is in no small measure responsible.

## The Woolen Industry

Then, having spoken of the tendency to speak of the principle of protection as immoral, he went on to speak of the woolen industry. I have no objection to a man defending the woolen industry or any other industry, provided that in so doing he does not attempt to pull the wool over the hon. members' eyes. He spoke of the condition in which the woolen industry finds itself today. Everyone that is truly Canadian—and we are all truly Canadian—regrets that condition, and if that condition in itself had not been productive of compensating factors, it would be a catastrophe. He spoke of the number of skilled workers that were thrown out of employment, skilled workers that could not easily be replaced. I want to be fair; but it was news to me to learn that the modern woolen industry, with which I am more or less familiar, required workers to be trained over a period of years in order to operate successfully modern machinery. Let us, however, suppose that that is true, and that these workers cannot be replaced from Great Britain or from any other country. Let us suppose that they are trekking to the United States, as he contended they were, to the extent of 1,000. What about the agriculturists today who are leaving the land, agriculturists who have been anchored to the soil for generations, experienced men? Is this not even a greater loss? I have before me the figures, provided by the United States Department of Immigration, showing not only the number of Canadians who entered the United States during the year 1923, but classifying them:

	Canadians entering the United States, year ending—			
	June 30 1923	July 1923	Aug. 1923	
Weavers and spinners	426	54	48	
Farm laborers	3,295	422	454	
Bona fide farmers	5,409	827	697	

. . . Without attempting to argue that two wrongs make a right, I want to compare the condition in which the woolen industry finds itself today with the condition of the province and the people of the province from which I come, a province with a population of almost 700,000 people. The provincial treasurer, in his annual budget, de-

clared that the gross value of Manitoba's crops this year amounted to some \$55,000,000; but I have in my hand a statement, made out by the president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which goes to show that if you deduct the threshing costs, elevator charges and transportation expenses, you will find that the wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax crop of Manitoba this year amounted to \$26,280,000 net. The total taxes amounted to \$52,255,000. Let us take the estimate of the provincial treasurer that the gross value of the crop amounted to \$55,000,000. It only meets our federal obligations, which amount to \$52,255,000. What about our private obligations? What about our cost of living? What about tariff taxation that does not reach the national exchequer at all?

## "Indecent Haste"

When you go to those farmers in Manitoba today and inform them that the woolen industry in Eastern Canada is in a precarious position, despite the fact that they, in common with the rest of the country, have been subsidizing it for 40 years, but that if they will only decide to pay anywhere between 30 and 50 per cent. more for woolen garments and continue to feed the employees in the industry at a price less than the cost of production, then they will have the advantage of witnessing the upgrowth of the woolen industry in the Dominion, naturally our farmers are dissatisfied. But when we come down here and attempt to bring some measure of relief to the people we have the honor to represent, our actions are described as indicating "indecent haste!" Of course, you should not be in a hurry to relieve people whose taxes this year are double their revenue; that would not be seemly! Not only are our actions described as indicating indecent haste, but we are accused of "political intrigue"—whatever that means—working beneath the surface of things, entering into unholy alliances; and by the press we are taunted with being more interested in our indemnities than we are in the people. Well, is there a member in this House who, if he is honest, will not admit that he is interested in his indemnity? But their charges are directed against us, not because hon. members believe them to be true. Deep down in their hearts they know such charges are false. They have not the slightest doubt in their minds with respect to our sincerity. This is mere political camouflage in an attempt to discredit us and build up the shattered remnants of the party to which they belong. . . .

And now, Mr. Speaker, I want to turn to that perennial argument—the home market. The hon. member for Vancouver Centre, during the course of

his remarks, turned himself completely in this direction. . . . Now, what were his arguments? Briefly they were these: that the Dominion of Canada should look forward to a time, by steadily developing and building up the home market, when it would practically absorb—not wholly but practically absorb—all the wheat produced in this country. I hope this is a fair statement of his case, because I do not wish to misrepresent him. . . .

I want to point out to the government, and I do so in all seriousness, that if this is the policy the Conservative party in this country intend to pursue, either in the immediate or in the distant future, then that fact in itself ought to have a tremendous influence upon certain expenditures that the government are about to make, and the first of these expenditures is with respect to the development of the harbor at Vancouver. The hon. member does not believe in the importation of goods into this country—that is a view to which I shall refer in a moment—and he looks forward to the time when there will be no necessity to ship wheat from Canada in large quantities. Then what in the name of Heaven do they want a harbor at Vancouver for? Do they want it for the incubation of mermaids? Do they want a modern pool of Siloam out there for washing and cleansing discredited politicians? I want to say that I was interested in the development of Vancouver. I discussed the matter at some length with the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar), whose firm contemplates making certain expenditures there. But if I believed that either in the immediate or in the remote future Canada was apt to absorb her own wheat crop, then I would absolutely speak against and vote against this appropriation. . . .

## Wheat Consumption

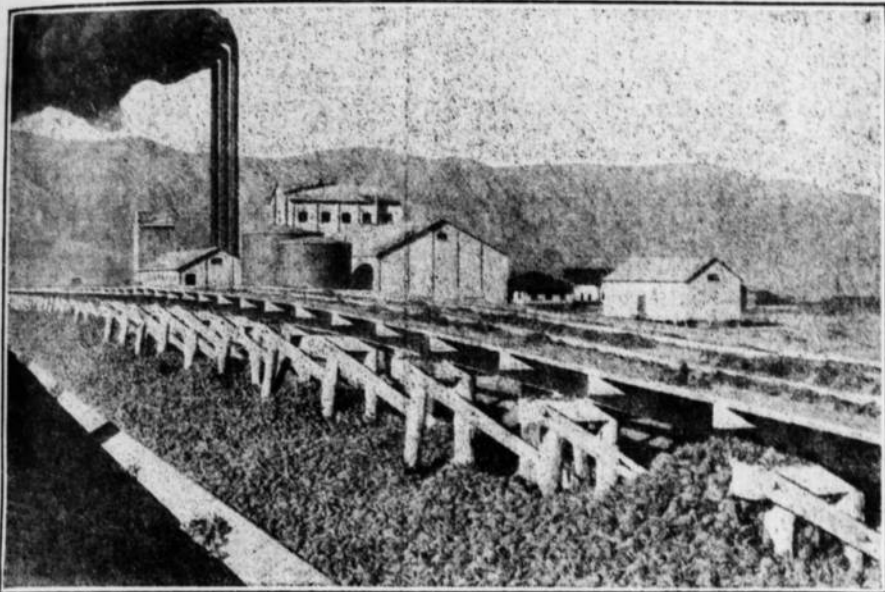
I challenge absolutely and positively his statement that the power of consumption of wheat in modern civilization is static at 650,000,000 bushels. The best English statisticians, the best English economists, assure us today that wheat consumption in Europe is one-third below normal. If you exercise your reasoning faculties for a moment you can easily understand that on a continent where thousands are out of employment, where there is destitution and squalor and poverty, particularly in the protected countries over there, wheat consumption is in no sense normal, and if in Europe it has been static over a period of years, that condition has been due to the shattered purchasing power of the European nations. While the number of wheat consumers in modern civilization cannot be increased—not by acts of parliament—you can immeasurably increase their capacity to consume. . . .

Mr. Speaker, I want to make this suggestion, and I do so in all earnestness. Reference has been made to the need for an economic conference. Thousands of Americans all over the United States are discussing the practicability



# Raymond to Have Sugar Factory

Big American Company Interested in Re-establishing Beet Sugar Industry in Irrigated Block



A Beet Sugar Factory, with Beet Dumps in foreground

THE farmers in the irrigated section of southern Alberta have resolved to re-establish the beet sugar industry in Western Canada. In fact the farmers in the Raymond district are already pledging themselves to prepare six thousand acres of land this year for the production of beets in the year 1925.

How has this all come about?

Well, to begin with: The Board of Trade of Raymond, Alberta, which is one of the live organizations of that province, decided that if the irrigation farming in Alberta was to be put upon a permanent basis, and if the tide of emigration was to be turned to one of immigration, that some permanent industry must be established.

After due deliberation it was decided that the sugar industry held out the greatest possibilities in this respect. With this objective in mind it immediately set out to interest some of the well-established sugar companies in the United States in the possibilities of Alberta as a sugar-beet growing country. As a result of their efforts they succeeded in interesting the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, with headquarters in Salt Lake, Utah, in their proposition. This is a well-established company, having a capitalization of over \$25,000,000 and operating sixteen sugar factories throughout the states of Utah, Idaho and Washington.

To establish a modern sugar factory requires an expenditure of \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. Naturally, before the company would agree to so large an expenditure they wanted to be assured that sugar beets could and would be grown in sufficient quantities to support a factory.

## Preliminary Tests

As a result of a conference between the officials of the Raymond Board of Trade and the Sugar Company, it was agreed: First, that one hundred demonstration plots of sugar beets be planted throughout the irrigated districts in 1923; and second, if these plots were a success, that in 1924 further demonstration plots should be planted, and, in addition, that the farmers prepare six thousand acres for the growing of sugar beets in the year 1925. The company gave its assurance that if these prerequisites were successfully carried out a sugar factory would be established to take care of the 1925 beet crop.

The assurance of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company was gladly received by those who had a knowledge of the many advantages of the sugar-beet industry. The Board of Trade of Raymond immediately prepared for action, sugar beet seed was ordered, one hundred suitable plot areas, ranging from one-quarter to one acre in size, were selected, old beet drills—relics of the by-gone days of Knight Sugar Company—were resurrected, repaired and put in order for the sowing of the beet plots.

In order to stimulate a keen interest in the undertaking the Raymond Board of Trade offered a cash prize of \$800 to be divided among the six beet growers producing the greatest tonnage of sugar beets per acre.

## Satisfactory Yield and Quality

In spite of the fact that the beet seed arrived late in the season, that the land had no special preparation, and that no satisfactory machinery was available to plant and care for the beets, the yield and quality of the beets produced were most encouraging.

Officials of the Sugar Company visited the district in the month of August, they inspected the beet plots and were delighted to find that the stand and the quality of the beets surpassed their fondest expectations.

In the month of October the plots were measured, the beets harvested and weighed and the tonnage per acre computed. The maximum yield was 20.20 tons and a minimum of 7.1 tons, with an average from all plots weighed of 14.5 tons per acre. This tonnage compares very favorably with that produced in the state of Utah, which is the leading sugar-beet producing state in the American Union, with an average yield of only 10.78 tons per acre.

Not only do the southern Alberta sugar beets excel in tonnage per acre, but they surpass the beet that is produced farther south in sugar content. Samples from the various plots were tested for sugar content and the records show the minimum content as 15.9 per cent., while the maximum was 20.6 per cent., and the average sugar content of all samples tested was 18.5 per cent. In the case of one selected sample not included in the above average, the sugar content reached 25 per cent. The average sugar content of the United States sugar beet crop for a period of five years (1916-20) was 15.84 per cent.; thus it is evident that Alberta will have a distinct advantage over her competitors to the south in the matter of economy in sugar production.

On the strength of this demonstration the officials of the Sugar Company recommended that the farmers prepare, thoroughly, six thousand acres of land for the growing of beets in 1925.

Today the price received by the farmer for his beets is based upon the sugar content of the beet and the wholesale price of sugar. The old practice of paying the farmer a flat rate, except as a minimum rate, has been discarded. If the farmer in the irrigated sections of southern Alberta had a beet crop to market this fall, the price per ton that he would receive for his beets would be approximately \$13 per ton. A modest average yield would be 10 tons per acre and \$70 per acre would be a generous estimate of the cost of production. Why not grow sugar beets?

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And help it did! Really, words can't describe the change that came over Bob when one day, a few months later, I played for him in accompaniment. Then did I realize just what music had meant to him. He loved his violin, but, as he expressed it, playing the violin was absolutely flat without the accompaniment of a piano. Today Bob and I are happily re-united, and our musical evenings are a marked success.

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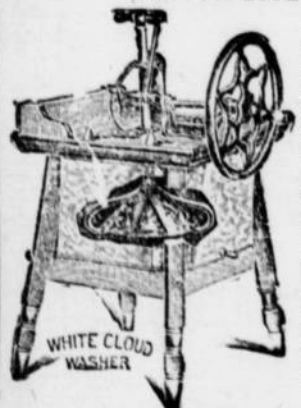
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# On Cost of Production

A Critical Analysis of Prof. Leitch's Theory of the Cost of Production

A LEARNED professor has recently called into question estimates made by other learned professors of the cost of production of wheat, and suggested that the proper measure of such cost must be the average price received over a long period. If farmers persist in growing wheat for say, 80 cents a bushel over a 10-year period, the cost must be somewhere in that neighborhood. Price, argued the classical economists, is governed in the long run by cost of production, since a price below cost must lead to a contraction of supplies, and a price above cost must lead to an expansion of supplies—other things, of course, being equal and assuming a free play of the forces of supply and demand.

This highly abstract theory was evolved in a state of society very different from our own, a state of society in which there was an almost complete separation of the three elements involved: land, farming capital, and labor, so that it was easy to apportion to the three interests involved that portion of the cost charges which, in theory, is proper to each.

The farmer, as a business man, laid out his capital in stock, machinery and wages. If the price of the product was not sufficient to pay all expenses plus a profit to himself as employer, he went out of that line of business. If the price was more than sufficient to pay all expenses plus profit, the balance was available as rent for the landlord. If the total revenue was just sufficient to make continued farming worth while, the land was said to be "on the margin of cultivation." By definition, therefore, rent could not be called an element of cost of production. Rent was the excess of total revenue over all expenses, including the farmers' profit.

It is a very beautiful theory, and, as a theory, no one has ever upset it. But how can it be applied to a country like Canada, where farmers are still called "settlers," where settlers do not in any way conform to the standard of the perfect "economic man" and where one and the same individual is landowner, farmer and laborer?

### A Historical Parallel

Richard Cobden argued that the British corn laws were of no advantage to the British farmer, because rents were fixed on the basis of the price of wheat, and any advance in that price merely had the result of increasing the rent to be paid by the farmer to the landlord. In the same way, Prof. Leitch argues that in Canada the profit from comparatively high wheat prices has been, as a matter of fact, and must be in the nature of things be absorbed in advancing land values. He reaches the conclusion that a decrease in the cost of production, or in the cost of distribution, price remaining the same and all other things being equal, would make no difference to farmers as a class. "Isn't that the lesson of history," he asks, "that you can't permanently raise the position of the farmer as a class?"

History! What history? What epoch or country does Prof. Leitch refer to? Is he thinking of the old world or the new? And through what comparison of things is he led to make this execrable pronouncement?

Granting that Richard Cobden was right in believing that the price of wheat made no difference to the English farmer, he certainly did not contend that it made no difference to the English landlord. He never argued that the free admission of wheat into England would make no difference to landowners as a class. Very far from it. He knew perfectly well that a permanent cut in the price of wheat would have the effect of depressing the landowners as a class, while a permanent rise would have the effect of enhancing their power. These price changes might have no effect in the long run upon the farmer and the laborer, since the farmer would in any case earn the rate of profit to which his capital and business ability would entitle him and the remuneration

of the laborer would be fixed by the competition of the labor market.

But in Canada all these different functions are merged in one and the same man or family. It is quite obvious then that as landowner, any net increase in the price of agricultural products must have the effect of raising the position of the farmer as a class, and any net decrease must have the opposite result.

### An Analogous Case

View the matter now from a different angle. Will Professor Leitch contend that a trade union is powerless to alter the position of a given class of laborers? Surely not. History, to which he appeals, teaches quite another lesson. We need not here enquire how far any class can be raised, as such, except at the expense of some other class or classes. That is not our immediate concern. It is beyond question that collective bargaining can and does permanently raise any class of labor to which it is applied.

Remains the third aspect: the Canadian farmer as capitalist and risk-undertaker. So far, it must be admitted, the history of farming in Canada proves that, as a business man, the farmer in Canada stands in a class by himself. Nobody else undertakes such risks with so little chance of coming through. Big losses must be balanced by bigger profits. There are no big profits in farming. There are often big losses. To any other business, gambling on the same margin, there could only be one end. Judged by the standard of the perfect "economic man" the farmer in Canada is an irresponsible lunatic. He is not safe out of doors. In a romantic dream he started out upon this labor of Sisyphus. He wakes to reality once more at the bottom of the hill, trying to wriggle from under the rock that has broken his legs and wrenched off one of his arms. By the time he has lost all his capital, he has learnt all the elements of the trade. I speak of the "farmer in Canada" advisedly. For by and large there is no such animal as the "Canadian farmer." The second generation in Canada knows too much about farming to try it, except as a last resource.

### Revising Definition

If this is true, what real connection can be said to obtain between cost of production and average price in Canada over any period that we can think of? What indeed is meant by cost of production and what indisputable definition can be given of this phrase?

I think there must be general agreement that cost of production includes all such charges against product as may be necessary to ensure the continuous existence of a business; in other words, the capital must (a) remain intact, or (b) it must be self-renewing, or (c) as in the case of mining, it must be fully returned out of earnings in the life-time of the enterprise. But if the capital is periodically lost, if it is gradually frittered away, or if it fails to be returned in full, then, whatever the average price may have been, and however long the period under consideration, it cannot be doubted that the cost of production exceeded the price.

Professor Leitch's criterion of costs of production thus falls to the ground, and the destruction of his premises ruins all the remainder of his argument. His error lay in taking for granted, *holus bolus*, the theory of cost of production of the classical economists, and applying it without qualification to Canada. But the theory was in the hands of its authors, hedged round with qualifications, and presupposed a state of economic organization which may possibly never have existed anywhere, but which assuredly does not exist here and now. If Professor Leitch's view were right, there would certainly be no cure for the irresponsible lunatic. We can now, without being too confident, perceive a glimmer of hope.—F. N. Hales.

### Spring Cultivation

The prime requirements of a good seed bed are moderate fineness, firmness and a good supply of moisture, and of these only two can be governed by

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spring farming operations. Spring cultivation may be put in two divisions, the first being that given fallow ground and the second that given fall or spring-plowed ground which had produced a crop the preceding year.

In most districts throughout the West, the fallow will be firm, but the surface will be very fine and comparatively dry, and the object in cultivating such land previous to sowing will be two-fold—first, to destroy any winter annual weeds which are present and also to kill any young weeds just starting, and, second, to get rid of the fine, dry particles of soil on the surface of the fallow. The serious damage from drifting which occurs in some years may be materially lessened if moist, granular soil is left on the surface in place of the fine, dry soil naturally present.

The most effective implement in killing the weeds and producing the desired condition of the soil is the duck-foot cultivator, fitted with narrow teeth. The disc harrow, while effective in killing weeds, has a tendency to make the soil too fine, and for that reason is not a desirable implement to use in preparing a seed bed on fallow land. It may, however, be used satisfactorily in preparing ground which has grown intertilled crops the previous year and is more effective than the cultivator in killing weeds on such ground as it will penetrate the stubble and destroy the weeds without uprooting the stubble and make drilling difficult, which the cultivator tends to do.

The preparation of fall and spring plowed land presents a different condition from the fallow and must be handled differently. While the fallow is fine the plowing will, in most soils, be rather rough and lumpy, and as a moderate degree of fineness is desirable in a seed bed, the disc harrow would be the logical implement to use in the preparation of such a soil. The stubble of the preceding crop also makes this soil much less liable to drifting damage, and on that account it is not as necessary to have the soil so granular in texture.

The amount of cultivation which will be necessary to produce a proper seed bed will, of course, be governed entirely by local conditions, and no rule can be given which would be applicable. Any cultivation which is necessary must be given, but excessive cultivation is undesirable, as the increase in yield will not be sufficient to make it a profitable operation. The value of the packer, except in special circumstances where the soil is extremely loose, is very doubtful, as has been proved by experiments carried on at all the prairie experimental farms. The duck-foot cultivator or the disc harrow, under some circumstances, will produce, in most cases, the desired results in seed-bed preparation, and other implements should only be used when conditions render them necessary.

The fewer operations necessary to produce a desirable seed bed, the more profitable the resultant crop will be.—N. D. MacKenzie, Indian Head Experimental Farm.





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# Cleaning Grain at Thresher

*New Type of Disc Recleaner, Similar in Principle to One Tried Out at Manitoba Agricultural College, Makes Its Appearance in States—Season's Run Said to be Highly Satisfactory*

**T**HE question of cleaning grain at the thresher assumes greater importance with every passing year, as the percentage of dockage increases. The spring wheat farmers of the United States hauled 11,670,000 bushels of dockage to the elevator last year—an unprecedented record, and it is certain that with the abundant rainfall over most of the prairie provinces last year, we, too, created a record not to be boasted of. Americans calculate that their farmers who cleaned grain at the thresher got 7.3c per bushel more for their wheat as a reward.

The increasing gravity of the question in the States has caused investigators to continue their search for a satisfactory and cheap grain recleaner, to be used in conjunction with threshers. Such a machine was found in the Carter disc recleaner, reported in The Guide in 1922 and again in 1923. The drawback to the Carter machine was in its large size, being a little too heavy to put on the average grain separator, and the cost. Smaller machines did not give the same efficiency because of mechanical difficulties. However, the United States Office of Grain Cleaning Investigations tried out last year a portable machine which has apparently given great satisfaction. The following is from their report:

"In the 1921 and 1922 experiments, disc cleaners were attached to the decks of the threshing machines. The 1923 experiments were conducted with a disc cleaner having slightly different construction of discs and housing. A double-leg elevator was added, and the cleaner and elevator were driven with a gasoline engine. The cleaner, elevator and gas engine were all mounted on a four-wheeled truck, making a complete and independent grain-cleaning outfit, which was moved from one threshing machine to another as desired.

"In addition to cleaning grain at the thresher, the portable cleaner can be moved on its truck from farm to farm and used at any time of the year for cleaning seed grain or for cleaning market grain on farms which did not have recleaners operating with the threshing machines.

### Description

"The portable disc recleaner used in the 1923 grain-cleaning experiments contained 31 discs, each approximately 25 inches in diameter.

"The recleaner had a capacity of 175 to 200 bushels per hour of threshed hard red spring wheat, and a capacity of 135 to 160 bushels per hour of threshed rye and large durum wheat.

### Results

"The portable disc recleaner was operated during 1923 in connection with various threshing machines located in South Dakota, Minnesota and North Dakota. The recleaner was moved to various districts in these three states so that all kinds of conditions, types of threshing machines and varieties and amounts of weed seeds would be encountered.

"Records were kept of all the wheat and rye that was threshed and cleaned at the various locations. Seventeen lots of grain comprising 6,205 bushels of hard red spring, 1,150 bushels of amber durum, 600 bushels of red durum, and 5,000 bushels of mixed wheat, and 2,800 bushels of rye were cleaned with the portable disc recleaner as part of the threshing operation.

### Effect on Dockage

"Fourteen lots of wheat containing from 3 per cent. to 15 per cent. of dockage were cleaned. One of the lots containing 15 per cent. dockage was durum wheat and was threshed at the rate of slightly over 200 bushels per hour. This was the only lot of grain that was not entirely cleaned to a dockage-free basis. This lot after cleaning contained only 1 per cent. of dockage, which was principally foxtail. A slight change which was later made in the recleaner would undoubtedly

have removed the remaining assessable dockage. The other lots of wheat were each cleaned to a dockage-free basis. The three lots of rye containing from 7 per cent. to 24 per cent. dockage were all cleaned to a dockage-free basis.

### Other Foreign Matter

"The portable disc recleaner, in addition to removing the dockage, cleaned out principally all of the cockle, wild rose and wild peas which function as 'foreign matter other than dockage' in the inspection and grading of grain. Such weed seeds are generally referred to as inseparables, and when present in sufficient amounts, lower the grade of the wheat in which they appear. In nine of the 14 lots of wheat cleaned, the grade of the wheat was raised because most of the 'foreign material other than dockage' was removed in the cleaning operation. In one lot the grade was raised two grades or from grade number 4 to grade number 2 on this factor alone.

"The average test weight of the uncleaned threshed wheat in which the test was made before removing the dockage was 52.4 pounds. The average test weight of the cleaned grain was 55.4 pounds, or a higher test by exactly three pounds in favor of the cleaned wheat.

### Amount of Grain in Screenings

"The amount of grain lost in the screenings removed is one of the real indicators of the efficiency of any cleaner. The elevator operator who buys uncleaned wheat and then cleans it ordinarily loses in the screenings about 1 per cent. of the net wheat. The efficiency of the portable disc recleaner is such that only 4-10th's of 1 per cent. of the wheat was lost in the screenings.

"Samples of all the lots of grain were secured from the stream of uncleaned grain coming from the thresher to the cleaner, and from the stream of cleaned grain leaving the cleaner. After the threshing season, the 34 samples of the cleaned and uncleaned wheat and cleaned and uncleaned rye were submitted to several mill and elevator buyers for bids on each sample averaged.

### Gain in Price Per Bushel

"An average increase in price of 2½c per bushel was offered for the cleaned over the uncleaned samples in the case of the hard red spring wheat, an average premium of 3c per bushel was bid for the cleaned amber durum; no premium was bid for the cleaned red durum because the grade remained the same and also 1 per cent. dockage remained in the cleaned sample; an average premium of 4½c was bid for the cleaned mixed wheat, one lot of which had been raised two grades by cleaning; and for the cleaned rye a premium of ½c per bushel was bid on one lot, no premium being bid for the other two lots.

"The screenings were assigned a farm value of \$10 per ton, although mill oats were worth \$17 a ton and fine seed screenings were worth \$14 a ton in Minneapolis at the time.

### Net Gain Secured by Farmers

"The saving as a result of the cleaning with the portable disc recleaner was at least 7.3c per bushel, and allowing 2c a bushel for the cost of cleaning, the net gain received by the farmers was 5.3c per bushel."

A quarter-of-a-million pounds increase in the amount of creamery butter manufactured in Saskatchewan the first two months of the year as compared with 1923, is reported by P. E. Reed, provincial dairy commissioner, the total for January being 473,112 pounds; for February, 551,514 pounds, a total for the first two months of the year of 1,024,626 pounds. While the percentage of increase for January was 27.8 per cent., which was considered exceedingly satisfactory, the increase for February was even better, being as high as 37.4 per cent. over February, 1923.

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No. 7 12-Volt Batteries, all Dodge Models ..... \$28.25  
Be sure to state model and year of car.

**KAR MANUFACTURING CO.**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

### No Rust After Sweet Clover

I was interested in the statement made by Mr. Fansher in a recent issue of The Guide, in which he stated that wheat following sweet clover was more immune from rust than wheat following bare summerfallow.

Two years ago I plowed under six acres of sweet clover adjacent to my summerfallow, last year I had wheat on this land and I noticed where I had plowed under the sweet clover there was a much more even stand of wheat and the straw was practically free from rust, while on the bare summerfallow the straw was badly rusted.

I did not thresh it separate so cannot tell how much better it yielded. I was greatly disappointed in the yield of wheat following sweet clover which had matured seed, as it only made about 18 bushels to the acre, but was entirely free from rust. I farmed for several years in southern Manitoba and know something about rust in that district, and I thought some of your readers might receive Mr. Fansher's statement with some doubt.

I can verify it with the one qualification, that rust does not injure a crop in this district to the same extent that it does in southern Manitoba.—A. L. Anderson, Lockwood, Sask.

### Hay Mixtures

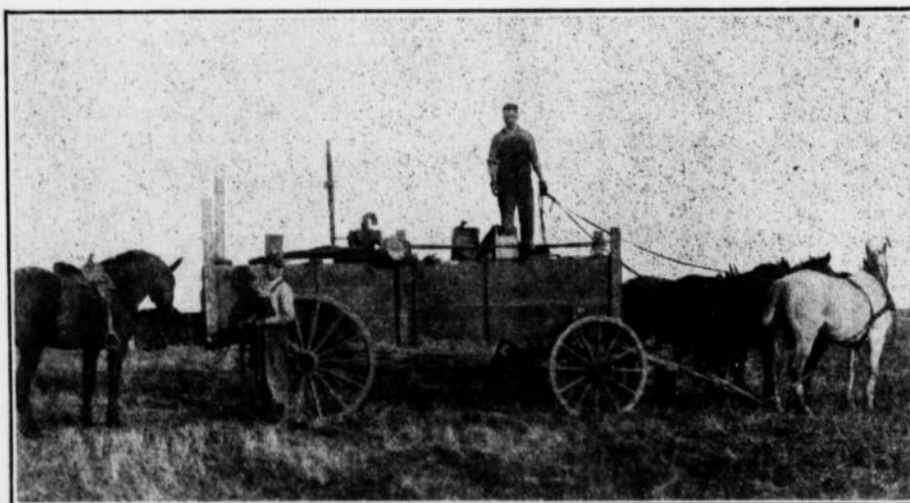
Although a mixture of sweet clover and western rye grass has given the heaviest yield at the Brandon Experimental Farm, this mixture is not recom-

mended. The heavy weight is probably due to the excess moisture in the hay. Western rye grass is too late and not aggressive to mix with sweet clover. The sweet clover dominates it, grows earlier and is ready to cut before the western rye grass has made its development. Sweet clover and brome grass go together much better, the hay is a good mixture of clover and grass, both are fit to cut at the same time, and neither dominates the other. This combination gave the heaviest first cutting of any of the mixtures (1922), and is well to the top in the total. Timothy and meadow fescue mix poorly with sweet clover as they are too late and not vigorous enough.

With alfalfa the best grass for our conditions is western rye grass. They form an excellent mixture, neither one overcrowding the other, and making an excellent grade of hay. Timothy and meadow fescue mix well with alfalfa, but are not so productive as western rye grass. Brome grass overtops the alfalfa, and crowds it out in later years.—Supt. W. C. McKillican.

It is estimated that over 50,000 acres were sown to corn in Alberta in 1923, as compared with only 1,000 acres in 1919. This is a good indication of how rapidly corn culture is increasing in Western Canada in connection with mixed farming operations.

Edwin Walker, Kelowna, B.C., would like to hear from Guide readers who can supply true type Bovee potatoes.



### Water Tank

This cut shows an ordinary water tank with a built-in water trough at the rear. It is very little extra trouble to build it that way and saves much time watering the horses.

When purchasing the material for the tank, get the bottom and two lower side planks two feet longer than you expect to build the tank. When putting it together, allow this two feet to project at the rear, and by fitting in an extra end-gate you will have a trough as wide as the tank and extending two feet back. We fill this trough by a valve with a long stem in the back of the tank proper. If you are afraid of frost, fill the trough so the valve will not freeze.

If you have no valve and happen to have a piece of wire-lined hose that does not leak, you can fit a piece of gas pipe inside the rear end and clamp this hose on to it. Now fasten a chain to the end of the hose and by lifting it out of the water it will stop running. Cut a hole in the cover of the tank where the end of the hose comes to the surface so it can be drawn at least six inches above the cover. An easy way to wall up around this hole is to find a strong pail with the bottom out and nail it to the tank, bottom side up. (It is well to double the cover around the hole and put a piece of old felt sweat-paid under the rim of the pail and nail it well). Have some good means of fastening the chain so the horses won't rub it loose and spill most of the water. A large snap may do. The trough will have to be well ironed.

Any carpenter can build a water tank, but if you intend building one examine any tank you see and get as many pointers as you can. I intend to build one on a separator truck to

save buying a new wagon, I believe the wide tires will be good in the mud. The tank shown in the accompanying cut is well built and does not leak. The adjoining edges of all planks are plowed to receive a window stop  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ , before assembling these grooves are doped with thick paint.

The two lower corners lengthwise of the tank are protected with angle iron, somewhat lighter than the corner irons of a windmill tower. At intervals of four feet there are pieces laid across the top of the tank and receive rods that pass around under the tank. When bending these rods to fit the corners over the angle irons watch for flaws. Before measuring the bottom to bend these rods be sure it is well clamped together. We left one clamp on at the middle. We used  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rods, but if I had it to do over again I should use  $\frac{3}{4}$ , they would not rust out in 25 years. Use plenty of rods in the ends, have a good place for the hose, it pays; a railing around part of the top keeps oil cans, etc. from falling off.

The top planks of the tank are rabbited about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep and 1 inch wide to allow the cover to be put on crosswise without exposing the ends of the boards. Two partitions were put in with about 3 inches open above and below. It will last much longer if hardwood 2 x 4 are used. We used one nearly 20 years and then we replaced the hardwood 2 x 4 with irons. The sides and bottom are still fairly good.

We built our last tank over 30 inches deep, our next one will be 40. It is not necessary to fill in too much water if the load has to be pulled out of a bad place, but a large tank will save time hauling from wells.—James E. Moserip, Major, Sask.



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THE owners of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine oranges grow, are giving away a few five-acre orchard tracts on condition that oranges be planted under their supervision. They want enough oranges produced to ship in car-lot quantities so as to get low freight rates. You can secure one of these five-acre orchard tracts by writing the Satsuma Development Company, 613 Morewood Building, Pittsburgh, Penna. They will supply, plant and care for your trees for \$7.00 per month. Your income from five acres should be \$1,000 or more per year.

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**KOTA AND ACME**

Through a favorable arrangement we are able to offer these two varieties at exceptionally low figures.

**KOTA**—A bread wheat. Saskatchewan grown from selected stock seed from original source. Recleaned over our own mills—Genuine, and for purity—true to type and general quality is "away ahead"; \$3.00 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$2.75 per bushel.

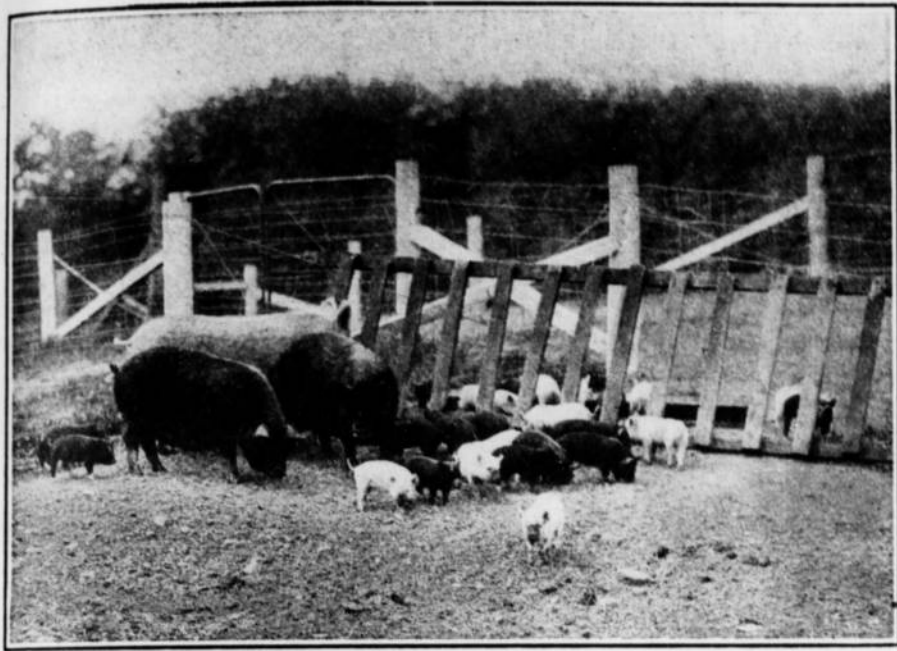
**ACME**—Amber Durum, selected from Kubanka, by Prof. Manly Champlin, Chief of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon. Our stock is true and pure, Saskatchewan. Our stock is true and the finest quality obtainable from any source. Price, \$2.25 per bushel; 10 bushel lots, \$2.10 per bushel. Prices are ex. Warehouse, Regina or Winnipeg.

Bags, holding 2 bushels of either variety. 20c additional each.

If you want the BEST get samples and compare

**STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED**  
REGINA and WINNIPEG





Not every farm is as well equipped with woven wire fencing as is the Experimental Farm at Brandon, where the above photo was taken, but every pig-raiser can find a convenient corner in which to put up a pig creep for the new litter. Shorts and skim-milk, etc., can then be fed to the young pigs to help them on their way.

## The Season with Cattle Feeders

**W**HAT are the immediate prospects in the cattle market? That is a matter of serious concern for many farmers in this year when cattle feeding was engaged in on a scale hitherto unequalled. The export market on which a great deal of reliance was placed is not proving of much value. It is an open secret that some exporters took a good trimming on late winter shipments. Exchange has been so low that it amounts to eight or ten dollars on each animal and makes it practically impossible at the present time to ship to Great Britain anything over six cents in value at Winnipeg.

There is, of course, the possibility that American prices may experience a seasonal advance enough to permit of shipping to St. Paul. It takes about one cent margin between the two markets to start cattle moving, in addition to the two cents duty. Tops are now 6½¢ at Winnipeg, which would make them 9½¢ at St. Paul. Evidently a rise of from ½¢ to 1¢ in St. Paul prices would afford an outlet in that direction.

However, reports come to The Guide of feeders who are making a good profit even at prevailing prices. The first is from an Alberta farmer who fed 20 head of two and three-year-old steers for 88 days, beginning December 15. The farm value of the 20 steers on the day they were put in was \$460. The net selling price was \$950. Out of this difference he charges the following costs:

Barley	\$84.70
Oats	63.18
Salt	6.00
Grinding feed	15.90
Labor (20¢ per hour)	33.20
Interest on \$460	9.20
	<b>\$212.18</b>
Hay, at \$5.00 per ton	\$30.00
Green Feed	13.20
Ensilage	39.75
	<b>\$ 82.95</b>
	<b>\$295.13</b>

The last three items are listed separately because they were not saleable at the prices charged. This is, of course, not a typical case. The average is much more closely represented by the experiment carried on by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Prof. Wood and his assistants put in five two-year-old steers, classed as "good feeders," on November 8, and charged against them every item that the farmer taking them out of the stock yards would be confronted with. The following is an extract from the College records:

Duration of feeding period	111 days
Initial weight per steer	1,054 lbs.
Net final weight per steer (2 per cent. allowed for shrink in transit)	1,331 lbs.
Net gain in weight per steer	277 lbs.
Feed costs per hundredweight gain	\$9.88
Cost per hundredweight at College	4.42
Net stock yard valuation per hundredweight	6.34
Feed cost per steer	\$27.36
Interest charges per steer	1.25
Income per steer for labor and equipment	9.23

### Feed Required to Produce One Hundred Pounds Gain

Oats (ground)	175.5 lbs.
Barley (ground)	131.6 lbs.
Feed Wheat (ground)	131.6 lbs.
Linseed Oil Meal	22.4 lbs.

Total concentrates required	461.1 lbs.
Silage (Corn and Sunflower)	1,093.5 lbs.
Dry Roughage (mixed hay, timothy and clover)	417.0 lbs.

The following prices were allowed for feed:	
Oats	\$ .34 per bus.
Barley	.48 "
Feed Wheat	.60 "
Linseed Oil Meal	60.00 per ton
Corn and sunflower silage	5.00 "
Mixed hay	10.00 "

These steers cost \$4.09 at the stock yards, plus a cost of 33¢ per cwt. to land them at the college. Incidentally, it should be said that it costs practically as much to take them this short freight haul as to any point within a big radius of Winnipeg. The final cost of the steers, then, \$4.42, leaves a margin of \$1.92 as the selling price, appraised by a representative of the cattle pool, and by A. McMillan, was \$6.34. As against this year's gross margin of \$2.25, the 11 years' average gross margin is \$3.00.

The feed charge for all the rough grain is calculated on one cent per pound. Every farmer who has been selling oats and barley during the past year knows that this is way above the farm price for these grains. The present price of oil meal is \$50 per ton as against the \$60 charged, and it is also questionable if there are many farmers who can get \$10 per ton on the farm for mixed hay.

In all these respects the claims for profit are conservative. Over against that must be considered that the cattle were fed inside in buildings perfectly adapted for the purpose.

### Test for Breeding Swine

What is the answer to the man who, in good faith, has bought a Yorkshire boar and made an honest effort to produce select hogs, only to have them graded thick smooths when they got to the stock yards?

It must be remembered, says the Dominion Livestock Branch, that there is a great deal of variation within all swine breeds, and not all Yorkshires are suitable as sires for select market hogs. The Danes found that out long ago and devised a test for their breeding animals. The fruits of their policy of testing sires are now being enjoyed.

Why not institute here in Western Canada some test for breeding stock, so that purchasers may have some assurance that their crop of hogs will come up to expectations when they go to Market? Such a plan is now under way.

It is simply a matter of keeping tab on one selected litter of pigs from birth until time of killing, and by close observation determine the thrift and economical feeding qualities of these pigs, which, by the way, must have been ear-tagged by a livestock branch representative at the commencement of the test. When the pigs arrive at the

**Convince Yourself  
See it Work  
Try it**

## The New DE LAVAL

SKIMS CLOSER - RUNS EASIER - LASTS LONGER

Examine the new De Laval Cream Separator thoroughly. Compare it with any cream separator made. Then try it in actual use, and convince yourself that it is superior in every respect—that it will skim cleaner under all conditions of use and is easier to handle and operate. Your De Laval Agent will be glad to arrange such demonstrations—if you do not know who your De Laval Agent is, write us.

This new De Laval has been on the market more than a year, and already there are over 100,000 in use; and from the enthusiastic reports received concerning it there is no question but that it is the best De Laval Separator ever made. And that is saying a great deal when it is considered that De Laval Separators

—have millions of users who regard them as the finest machines made and the best money-makers on the farm;

—have won more than 1100 prizes for superiority of operation and construction;

—are overwhelmingly endorsed for efficiency of service by cow testers, who reach over 6000 farms;



—are used and approved by creamerymen, college and dairy authorities;

—and have the longest record of use, as proved by the life of the thousands of machines in the "Oldest De Laval Users Contest," which averaged over 20 years.

In spite of the fact that the new De Laval is much improved, yet in terms of butter it costs much less.

In 1913 it took 231 pounds of butter to pay for a popular-sized De Laval. Now it requires only about 188 pounds (average prices for years 1913 and 1923) to pay for the same machine—43 pounds or 18% less butter. In addition, the present-day De Laval is at least 20% better, having 10% more capacity, a bell speed-indicator, a self-centering bowl, and many other improvements and refinements.

There are many worn-out and inferior cream separators in use today, wasting enough cream to pay for a new De Laval in less than a year. If you are losing money in this way, stop it by getting a new De Laval. You can get one on such easy terms that it will pay for itself while you are using it. See your De Laval Agent or write us.

**Sold on easy terms or installments**

No. 7 - 200 lbs. Capacity	
No. 8 - 225 "	
No. 10 - 350 "	
No. 12 - 500 "	
No. 15 - 750 "	
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**Hand, Belt or Electric Drive**

The De Laval Milker

If you milk ten or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Besides saving a great deal of time and drudgery, it produces cleaner milk and by its pleasing, uniform action usually causes cows to give more milk. More than 15,000 users will tell you so. Send coupon for complete information.

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THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD.  
Dept. 988, Winnipeg, Montreal, Felsboro  
Send Separators ☐ Milker ☐  
Catalog (check which)  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ No. Cows \_\_\_\_\_



Give your horses the benefit of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Do not confuse this wonderful preparation with ordinary remedies having but a fraction of its power as a remedy.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam is made from oils of wonderful penetrative, absorbing and curative properties, and is imported from France. You will find it four times as powerful as ordinary blisters. It takes the place of firing and cauterizing, producing the same results without leaving scars or blemishes. Absolutely harmless.

Cheapest because most effective. \$1.50 a bottle at your druggist's, or direct from us upon receipt of price. Booklet on horse ailments with every bottle, or sent you on request.

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Unequalled for sprains, bruises, sore throat, rheumatic conditions. It scatters and destroys the cause of pain. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ontario. Sole Distributors for Canada.

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**HORSES  
CATTLE  
SHEEP**

**SWINE  
POULTRY  
DOGS**


**FARM LANDS  
USED FARM  
MACHINERY**

See the Farmers' Market Place on Page 23 of this issue  
It is particularly worth your while now, while early fall offerings are being made.




**39th year**

Bickmore—the old reliable salve for galls, sore shoulders, sore necks, cuts. Don't be without it. Heals while the horse works. All dealers have 35c., 70c. and \$1.40 sizes. The Bickmore Co. Old Town Maine



**BICKMORE**  
GALL CURE

**CATER'S**  
WOOD AND IRON PUMPS



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**Seed Grain**  
"A Bushel or a Car Load"

No. 1 Seed Oats, Test No. 53—1,037  
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We also sell re-cleaned Choice 3 C.W. Barley.

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Your Beef Hides Pelts, Wool, Horse-Hair, etc., will net you more money if you will ship to us.

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LIMITED  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Guide Classified Advertisers are boosters—Why?

weight of about 200 pounds, three individuals are selected out for killing and their carcasses subject to a very severe and critical scoring after bacon standard as required for the export trade.

Indeed, the Dominion Livestock Branch has already put through one such test, reported upon, as follows, by F. B. Hanson, in the Calgary Market Examiner:

"In our province of Alberta the honor of first entry belongs to B. Thorlaksen, of Markerville, who keeps a good sized herd of pure-bred Yorkshires, and it was the pleasant duty of the writer to visit Mr. Thorlaksen's place in November last for the purpose of killing and scoring the first three pigs out of any litter entered on these terms.

"Below are some of the most outstanding figures in connection with the test:

"One Yorkshire Barrow—Live weight, 184 pounds; dressed, 134 pounds; yield, 103 pounds. Wiltshire.

"One Yorkshire Barrow—Live weight, 197 pounds; dressed, 145 pounds; yield, 115 pounds. Wiltshire.

"One Yorkshire Barrow—Live weight, 182 pounds; dressed, 133 pounds; yield, 104 pounds. Wiltshire.

"Length and width of side between shoulder and ham is a very important factor, and all three hogs measured satisfactory in this respect.

"General conformation and finish was good, and the final scores aggregated as follows:

"No. 1, 83 per cent.; No. 2, 93 per cent.; No. 3, 88 per cent.

"Out of a possible 100 points, which can only be looked upon as very encouraging in the face of the actual small percentage of Alberta hogs that at present are sold as selects.

"It goes to show that Mr. Thorlaksen, by using discriminative selection of breeding stock, coupled with a carefully studied method of feeding, and not to forget comfortable housing accommodation, has achieved the gratifying results which assures him of top notch prices for his products in just as short a time as it would have taken him to grow and finish inferior grades and fat type animals. All these hogs were farrowed in latter end of April and killed on November 2.

"Similar data will shortly be obtained in larger measure from the Alberta University at Edmonton."

Any farmers or institutions breeding pure-bred swine desiring to enter in competitions of a like nature, can obtain all necessary data by applying to S. G. Freeborn, district representative for Alberta Livestock Branch, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary; or L. Hancock, 304 Scott Building, Main Street, Winnipeg.

#### Care of Horse's Shoulders

In a few weeks, or days, the work on the land will begin, and it is of prime importance that the shoulders of the work horses receive proper attention, in order that sores, galls and other troubles do not develop.

The great majority of the horses come into the collar at this time after a rest of some months, and their shoulders will be soft and only too likely to chafe and become irritated in the breaking-in process. Collars will be brought out dry and hard and often out of shape. Many a colt at this season is due for initiation into his life's work, and with these especially care must be taken to have the collar fit snugly and comfortably in order that he may take to his work with as little discomfort as possible. An ill-fitting, uncomfortable collar or harness has often resulted in a balky, sulky horse, soured and spoiled for life.

To begin with, it is always advisable, if the coat be heavy, to clip the part that the collar will bear on. It is also good business to shorten the mane in order that it may not mat under the collar. Collars should be well cleaned and oiled, for the cleaner and softer they are the more readily they accommodate themselves to the shoulders.

In the case of colts which are to be harnessed for the first time it can be readily understood that the skin must be more soft and tender. To toughen the skin for the strenuous times ahead it will be found useful to bathe the parts with cold water, to which has been

added a handful of common salt to each gallon of water. This may be used at noon and at night for the first ten days or till the skin has adapted itself to the work.

If chafes or galls appear, then more active remedies will be required. For this add a teaspoonful each of lead acetate and zinc sulphate to a pint of vinegar and water, equal parts. This mixture applied to the parts will not only relieve the soreness but will toughen the skin to a considerable degree.

In a great many cases there may be a thickened or calloused spot, the result of some previous sore, and these usually cause a lot of trouble to the driver. While the only manner in which these may be permanently cured is by removal by an operation, this cannot now be considered on account of the time necessary for the healing of such a wound. In such case the only thing to do is to fit the collar face to the lump. To do this a hollow may be formed in the collar by pounding the part with a round-faced hammer, or, if a sweat-pad be used, to cut out the part directly over the lump.

After the work has been started, there may result from an ill-fitting collar another condition, known as the collar bruise, being a blister of variable size, containing more or less of a watery, blood-tinged fluid. The horse may come in from the field apparently quite right, but the next morning this swelling is to be noticed. For this there is only one



Dick entirely approves of this fair visitor from the city

(Contributed by Mrs. T. W. McQuarrie, Ingelow, Man.)

thing, the abscess must be lanced, the contents cleaned out, and the cavity dressed twice daily till healing is complete. This means an enforced absence from work for some time.

Some animals, especially colts in their first few days of harness, may by their awkward efforts strain the shoulder muscles, and what is termed "shoulder slip," or sweeney, may result. First the point of the shoulder is noticed to go out when the weight is placed on the leg; this will be most noticeable if one stands directly in front of the animal. Later the muscles fall away and a typical sweeney is in evidence. For this a good strong liniment must first be used to reduce the first soreness, later the hollowed part must be blistered repeatedly with a mild blister. Practically all sweeneys recover in time, which may explain the supposedly good results of the many and varied treatments for this condition.

To repeat, first clip the shoulders of all horses which have not been in regular work during the winter. Have snug-fitting collars, especially on the colts going into work for the first time. See that the draft is neither too high nor too low. Use the cold salt water twice a day for the first few days. Keep a bottle of the lead acetate, zinc sulphate lotion handy, so that galls and chafes

**140 Egg Incubator \$17.60**  
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with airspace between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Don't buy glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Send for FREE catalog. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

**140 Egg Incubator & Brooder, \$23.75**  
**250 Egg Incubator Alone, 29.50**  
**250 Egg Incubator & Brooder, 39.75**

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 226 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.**

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offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

may be nipped in the bud. Lift the collars a few times during the day to cool the parts, and, lastly, keep the collars as clean as possible, scraping off the accumulation of dust and sweat each morning. In this manner you will avoid the unpleasantness of sore shoulders and at the same time be doing the greatest kindness to the dumb animals which are under your care.

#### Loss of Appetite

For no known reason a cow at times suddenly stops eating and at the same time shrinks in her milk yield. Indigestion from some cause or another probably accounts for suspension of chewing and eating, but it is often impossible to assign the exact cause. At such times it is usual to give the cow a full dose of Epsom or Glauber salts and the treatment sometimes succeeds, but we have had better results from the administration of two ounces of dilute acetic acid in half a pint of water night and morning for two or three days. At the same time it is well to withhold feed entirely for 24 hours but to allow free access to salt and drinking water. In some cases it will be noticed that muscular motions of the paunch have ceased. This is learned by placing the ear upon the flank on the left side. When this is noticed, fluid extract of nux vomica should be given in 30-drop doses every three or four hours, along with 60 drops of gentian root in a pint of flax-seed tea, instead of the acid solution. Massage of the paunch on the left side of the cow will also be likely to help in that condition, as will rectal injections of one or two ounces of glycerine and one quart of warm water, given at intervals of two or three hours. Walking exercise also helps. After the withholding of feed for 24 hours, whole oats may be the first feed offered, and often is eaten in preference to anything else. In other cases green feed tempts the appetite. In one case, for example, green dandelion leaves were taken with relish when other feeds were refused, and the cow soon regained her normal appetite.

It is a common mistake with many to try to keep too many sows, or more than they can give proper attention to during the periods of pregnancy, birth and suckling. During all three periods they must be cared for correctly if good results are expected with the litters.



Two months' catch of Coyotes in the Wauchope district.  
(Sent in by H. J. Madsen, Wauchope, Sask.)



# Plum Varieties for Manitoba

By W. J. Boughen



Cree Plums, growing at the Brandon Experimental Farm

IN all districts where the wild plum grows—from Swan River to south-eastern Saskatchewan and eastward to New Ontario—it is of annual interest to the residents. In many districts near us I find the people go plum-crazy once a year and go with auto and buggy and on horseback to the known plum patches and pick the fruit, barely ripe mostly, and a lot of it too green even to tell what it might be like if it was ripe. Almost every old timer admits he knows where there is some wild trees with fruit as good as tame fruit.

A good many report a blue plum. This has never been found except the first time by the old timer. And why blue should seem such a desirable color in a plum and not in a man I am unable to explain. The bluest Nigra or Americana I have yet seen is a seedling I grew which is purplish red, of good size and sweet. It frequently when ripe has its admirers and I have tagged it Darkie.

I hunted wild plums in many districts in 1920, when I was horticultural explorer working for Prof. Macoun, and I have come to the conclusion that the Dauphin district around the Riding Mountain is as good a place as can be found for good varieties of the Nigra or native Manitoba plum. I have shown wild plums at Winnipeg Horticultural Show, gathered in this vicinity, and for the last four years have always had the first prize plum.

## Some Northern Varieties

In 1920-21 I showed "Stevens." It was a wild plum discovered by a man of that name, and it is very early, clear pale yellow with sometimes a pink cheek. It is rather firm and free from astringency.

In 1922 down on the Wilson River, there was a tree loaded with large green plums, very large dark downy leaves and dark brown downy twigs. Wild plums that year were badly affected by plum pocket but this had a full crop. I felt that I was in the presence of a superior wild plum, and decided to take home a hundred buds and put them into seedling plum trees, and when the fruit ripened I felt the joy of discovery, for it was a very heavy red, fruit of good quality. It had no real competitors at either Dauphin or Winnipeg horticultural exhibitions, spectators often remarking it was no wild plum. I should have said that Stevens in tree is inclined to be low and weeping, and the Wilson River tree broad and spreading.

Neither is the Valley River plum tree of large growth, but 1923 was the first year its fruit was late enough to exhibit in early September. It is yellow with dark red cheek keeping the suture quite green till dead ripe, when if cut in two the stone proved quite free, the skin peels off easily and the yellow firm flesh is in one's hand quite different from ordinary Nigra plums. It is very sweet and cooks free from astringency and is inclined to jelly. I consider this has more points desirable to the plant

breeder than any other of this class. I am propagating these three plums but want them to go north and west into naturally plumless regions, for I consider them harder than any plum trees offered by the trade.

## Some Old Stand-bys

Now let us give a moment's attention to the plums of this family of more southern origin—Mammoth, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, Cheney and Aiken. Mammoth is a tree of spreading habit and it originated and was introduced by the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Man., and although it originated 150 miles south of my place, I have never seen the slightest indication of winter injury. It is very prolific of good sized red plums, heavily covered with a blue bloom. It is a good preserver and is good to eat out of hand when fully ripe.

Assiniboine and Winnipeg both originated from wild plum seed sent to Prof. Hansen, of Brookings, South Dakota, by Thos. Frankland, municipal clerk of Stonewall, Man. The trees grow upright more than the others and are prolific annual bearers of large red plums rather long in shape. I have had Assiniboine 5½ inches in circumference. Eight plums measuring nearly 13 inches in length. It preserves with a desirable tartness which makes the consumer call for more.

The Cheney is ten days later and is another upright grower, very vigorous in tree. It is the most beautiful bloomer of any plum on the place, very white and floriferous, going off bloom in a fine pale pink. The fruit is large red and firmer than most. It is an elegant preserver and the fruit sells with a rush. It originated in Wisconsin, near La Crosse.

The Aitken was introduced by the Jewell Nursery of Minnesota. It grows upright but not so strongly as the Cheney. It is early to bloom which it does with our earliest natives. Its fruit is mottled when green and turns a glaring red with a wedge shape. It is soft and early and hardy. I have heard it praised but I hardly think it very worthy.

All the Nigra family are with varying degrees liable to be affected by plum pocket which swells up the young fruit into hollow pockets. The remedy is to spray the trees with Bordeaux mixture before the blossoms open. Going over the trees twice a few days apart seems to me to be an ideal plan to prevent this fungus disease from destroying the fruit.

## Americana Sorts Profitable

I shall pass lightly over the Americana group this time as many of the commercial varieties originated rather far south to ripen where I am situated every year, but I have a large number of trees of this type grown from seed. The flowers in spring are smaller and greenish white, they are later starting as is always characteristic of a tree of southern origin. They are not subje-

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to plum pocket to any degree worthy of mention, and they are very prolific in fruits of many sizes, qualities and flavors and also vary greatly in season of ripening. They have paid better returns than any similar piece of land on the farm till 1923, when a frost of 17 degrees on September 13, after a later than usual spring, spoiled them for the first time. These were grown from seed where they now stand and some started to bear in the third year, and one, a larger tree by far than the rest, not till its sixth year, but it has probably beat them all for a life yield.

Last but by no means least come three of Prof. Hansen's crosses between the native Manitoba plum and Burbank's best products. I refer to the varieties Ojibwa, Cree and Pembina.

Ojibwa was introduced in 1917. It is Shiro by Prunus Nigra, and Shiro is a Burbank hybrid of four species. So Ojibwa is a complex hybrid of five species of plum, Nigra, Augustifolia Cerasifera, Triflora and Simoni. It is rather a small pointed plum at our place, often bearing the year after planting and is very floriferous. Its

flesh is yellow and skin yellow with red cheek. It seems to be the hardiest of these three hybrids. Pembina is larger in fruit and does well in south Manitoba. It is a Manitoba wild plum by Red June.

Cree is Manitoba wild plum by Burbank's combination plum which was considered the best of a lot of 25,000 seedlings. This variety is a good grower, but the fruit is small although of good quality.

### Adjustments in American Acreage

Officials of the American Department of Agriculture estimate that farmers in that country will reduce their acreage of spring wheat by 14 per cent. The potato crop has been discouraged by low prices so that in this case, too, there is an expected acreage reduction of 3 per cent., some of the north western states, like South Dakota, cutting their potato acreage as much as 20 per cent. The oat acreage will be increased 7 per cent.; barley, 9 per cent.; flax, over 50 per cent, and corn land will have a small increase of 3 per cent.

## Strawberries in Saskatchewan



Dakota Strawberries, planted May 13, 1922, on the Moscrip Farm, Major, Sask.  
(Photo taken July, 1923)

**A**FTER hearing a great deal of discussion about the possibility of growing strawberries in our locality, we decided to try to do it ourselves. In 1921, we set out a few plants of Everbearing strawberries which bore fairly well the first season, but as they did not multiply very well we decided to try to get some from the Scott Experimental Station.

On arriving there we found they were also short of plants, and Mr. Tinline, the superintendent, told us the Dakota was a better multiplier, a hardier plant, and a heavier bearer than the Everbearing.

On May 12, 1922, we dug a great many small, young plants from the edges of a row at the Scott Experimental station. We set them out the next day, 600 feet of row, and they soon commenced a vigorous growth. We were told to remove all the blossoms the first year, but my wife objected, fearing the plants might be winter killed anyway; so we picked only the blossoms from part of one row. We allowed the others to bear and had all the berries we could eat for about three weeks.

After the bearing season the runners began to grow rapidly, and every few days, I went up and down the patch, training them lengthwise of the rows. But the rows soon became so wide that I could not get through with the cultivator, and I had to keep the weeds out with the hoe. I now discovered that three feet apart was not enough; they should have been four feet.

When it froze up and a little snow came, I covered them with slough hay, free from seed, six to eight inches deep. I left the hay on until about May 10; then I took off a part of it, and after a day or two took off some more. Under the hay, the plants are very wet and tender, and if exposed to the heat, wind and sun, many of them will die. If I found any wet plants

while removing the last covering, I threw back a little hay and allowed it to remain until they were dry.

After that, the plants made their appearance very rapidly, and were much too thick in the rows. So we dug up a couple of wash tubs of plants for the neighbors, but I believe they were still twice as thick as they should have been. When they blossomed the rows were almost a white mass. I failed to leave a little hay among the plants, to keep the berries out of the dirt. To make matters worse, just as the berries were almost ripe, we had a heavy rain with considerable hail, which destroyed over one-half of them. Much to our surprise, however, we picked between 75 to 100 quarts of very fine berries. Apparently there should be money in growing them for the market in Saskatchewan, as they retailed at from 20 to 35 cents per quart while in Toronto, they retailed as low as from five to six cents per quart.

A glance at the accompanying illustration will give you some idea of the size and the multiplying qualities of this variety of strawberries. The patch was set out in May, 1922, and this picture was taken in July, 1923. Every foot of each row has from 30 to 50 plants, and when they are thinned out to about four to the foot, I believe there will be no shortage of plants for the neighbors for many miles around.

Last summer nearly all the Dakota berries ripened between July 10 and 25. But by leaving the hay on some of the plants longer in the spring, it may be possible to extend the season ten days without too great a loss. In our locality, the Dakota berries, all ripen in July, but the Everbearing lasts until heavy frosts. In fact in 1923, I believe our heaviest picking was about October 1. So of course it is very acceptable to have a row to supply the table, after the others are out of season.—James E. Moscrip, Major, Sask.



# The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### The Closing of the Trap

PAYNE had not admitted to Wilton how serious the situation was. If it could be shown that the bank had forged Joe's transfer of the shares; if it could be proved that the cheques were forgeries, and had been deposited in the safe in Wilton's absence, the tables would be turned, and one of the two props of the prosecution knocked from under it. Otherwise—

Sometimes again Payne found himself wondering whether his client was really innocent, after all.

Then he beat down his doubts and set his mind to work. He had suspected that Kitty could furnish him with a clue, but he had been able to elicit nothing from her.

He was struggling with his perplexities about a month before the date set for the trial when Jim Betts and Kitty came to his office. They had gone there from the station, and, with quivering lips and in trembling voice, Kitty sobbed out her story, while Payne listened in utter amazement.

"Why did you do this, Mrs. Bostock?" he asked, when he had heard her to the end.

"Because I love Will and wanted to help him," she answered.

"You are willing to tell that story in the witness-box just as you've told it to me?"

"I will!" cried Kitty. "If it will save Will—if it's needed to save him."

Jim Betts looked at Payne. "I guess that clears him," he said hopefully.

The lawyer shook his head. "I'll put her in the box as a last resource, if I must," he answered. "But not unless I must."

"Why, ding it, won't that clear him?" shouted Betts.

"I'm afraid, Mr. Betts, that it will not," said Payne. "Tom Bowyer's elinched his case; and of all his damnable rascalities the way he's got Mrs. Bostock into his power's the worst. Would you believe that story if you were a jurymen? However, I'll try it if I must. Meanwhile, we mustn't stop looking round for another point of attack."

He did not find one. As the day of the trial drew nearer he knew Will's case was desperate. Public opinion was inflamed against him, and Bowyer's skilful campaign had borne rich fruits. The court-room was packed to suffocation. Only one juror was challenged; he had been an employee of Bowyer's once, and, as it was learned, he was the one man, apart from Betts, who had proclaimed his belief in Wilton's innocence.

This was a bad omen, but the outlook became more ominous as the trial progressed. The prosecution established the fact that Joe and Wilton had been absolutely alone at the time of the murder. Indian witnesses deposed that the dead outlaws had been peddling liquor in their camp, miles from the scene, at the same hour. Papillon and Passepartout, placed in the box, swore that they had not left their encampment until the afternoon, expecting Joe and Wilton to return.

Without animus, but in the resolve to clear his own reputation for laxity, Quain had worked up the case until each link appeared complete. Andersen, who followed the Indian witnesses, testified reluctantly that he had overheard Wilton request the pseudo-police-men to delay their journey to Clayton, as he did not wish Joe Bostock's death to be known, for business reasons, until some time later. There followed an expert in medical jurisprudence.

"Would it be possible for one man to shoot another through the heart from behind, and at the same time to have his left arm shattered by the bullet?" asked Payne.

"If they were standing face to face, and he put his right arm round the other and fired obliquely, that would be a quite likely result," answered the expert.

"Could it be done with a rifle?"

"No. It could be done with an automatic pistol."

"From your examination of the remains, would you say that the wound was inflicted by a pistol or a rifle bullet?"

"It is quite impossible to say."

"What calibre bullet would pierce a man's body and still have force enough to break another man's arm?"

"A .450, fired at close range, provided it passed clean through the heart between the ribs."

Payne cross-examined other witnesses to elicit the fact that Wilton had possessed no automatic, but he produced no impression by it.

There followed Papillon and Jean Passepartout, who stated that they had been told by the outlaw, Hackett, that Wilton had murdered Joe Bostock. Having already come to the same opinion, and being afraid of having the guilt laid to them, they had decided to run away.

The next witness was Tonguay, who deposed that he had been peddling liquor at the Indian camp at the time of

the tragedy. Having learned of it from the Indians, who had got the news from the half-breeds, the two men had formed the plan of impersonating policemen and arresting Wilton, in order to blackmail him. It was their intention to hold him to ransom in a hiding-place nearby, where they kept their stolen uniforms, until the money arrived.

"Subsequently you and Hackett went to the camp again to peddle liquor?" asked the crown attorney.

"Hackett told me there was a good chance to make money there, and I went wit' heem."

"Did you ever make the acquaintance of an engineer named Chambers?"

"Sure!" grinned Tonguay.

"What was Chambers doing there?"

"Oh, I guess he got a job."

"Was that why he went there?"

"I guess he had some'ting better than that," said Tonguay.

"Did he tell you what it was?"

"He told me he knew some'ting about Mr. Carruthers what give him a pain in de neck to t'ink about, and' he got a job out of him, an' meant to get some'ting more."

To Payne's trained brain the man was speaking as if he had been coached, but the sensation caused by his words was indescribable. There was not the

faintest stir in the court-room as the crown attorney proceeded.

"Did he tell you what the nature of his hold was over the defendant?"

"How's dat?" stammered Tonguay.

"Did he say what Mr. Carruthers had done?"

"He didn't say dat. He said he done some'ting what give him a pain in the neck," repeated Tonguay, artlessly. "And he say we stan' in together an' get some'ting more out of him."

Payne leaped to his feet as Tonguay ended his evidence.

"Who told you to tell that story?" he shouted. "Did you learn that while you were in the hospital?"

Tonguay rolled his eyes, gulped, and blinked. Taken aback, he did not know what to say.

"I object to the insinuation!" shouted the crown attorney.

Suddenly the court-room broke into a cheer. The suppressed excitement rippled from bench to bench, and was caught up by the crowds outside, ignorant though they were of its meaning. The sounds fell like lead on Payne's ears. Taken aback, he found the judge upholding the crown attorney's objection before he could regain his self-control.

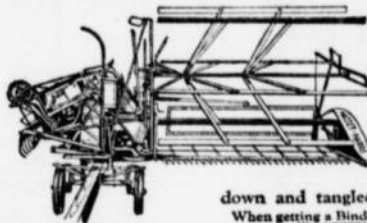
"Do you know Mr. Bowyer?" he

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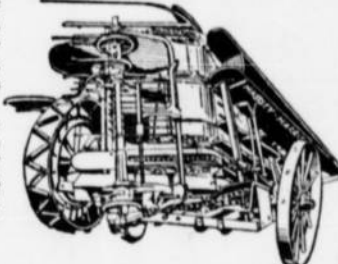
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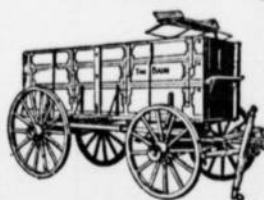
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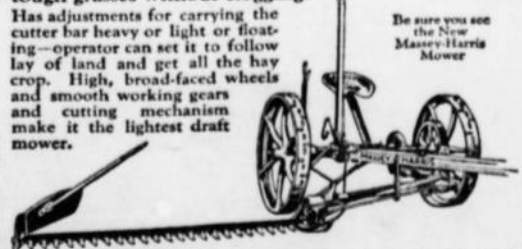
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demand, when the noise had subsided. "I object again!" protested the crown lawyer.

"The witness may answer the question," said the judge.

"What's dat you ask me? Sure I know Tom Bowyer. Everybody know him. He give me a job once, five, six year ago. I ain't seen him since den."

As Payne nodded to him to go he heard a buzz of excitement in the courtroom. All eyes were turned toward the crown attorney, at whose side stood Bowyer himself; and it was evidently the intention of the prosecution to call him to the stand.

His eyes attracted upward suddenly, he saw Kitty, in her widow's black, seated in the front row of the gallery, her eyes fixed in terror upon the newcomer. And, as if drawn by the force of her will, Bowyer looked up, and Payne saw the flicker of a smile cross his red rufine countenance.

Payne's discouragement yielded to red-hot anger. He would show this fox no mercy. But before Bowyer's name had been called, a note, hastily scribbled by Wilton, was put into his hand. He opened it and read:

Remember, nothing about Miss McDonald.

He had been forced to promise that; and with that the nervous energy created by his anger went out of him, leaving him with a sense of hopelessness.

Bowyer, called, deposed that he had known Joe Bostock intimately for several years. They had always been friendly, though often business rivals.

"When did you first learn of his death?" asked the crown attorney.

"Not for several days after."

"But you met the accused at the Hudson Bay Company's stores at Big Muskeg a few days after the event?"

"Two days after."

"What were you doing there?"

"I was passing in a sleigh to look over some timber rights in the district."

"What did he say to you about the tragedy?"

"He told me Joe Bostock was not with him."

"And he said nothing about his death?"

"No. I knew nothing about it for two or three days after that."

"What was the defendant's demeanour at the store?"

"Strange," answered Bowyer. "He appeared to be laboring under intense excitement. I spoke to him about the possibility of acquiring an interest in the Missatibi, and he assaulted me. He had a broken arm, and so I went away quickly without returning the blow."

"Was his demeanour that of a guilty man?"

Payne leaped to his feet. "I object to that question!" he shouted. But Bowyer was already answering:

"He looked like a man mad with fear."

As he spoke he glanced upward. There came a scream from the gallery, and Kitty fell back, fainting, in her chair.

The court adjourned until the morrow. The mob that packed the streets was for the most part silent as Wilton was conveyed back to the jail, but hisses

and hoots were heard. Payne went to his client almost immediately.

"What do you make of it all?" asked Wilton, gravely.

Payne was silent awhile. It had gone worse than he had considered possible. Tongway's perjured statement had made an intense impression upon all in the courtroom. Wilton's guilt seemed now to have been established by the strongest circumstantial evidence, as well as by the elimination of all others. That Chambers had guessed at it, had tried to blackmail Wilton, then to steal, and had killed Jules in the attempt, had been brought out severally by independent witnesses.

When Bowyer's evidence was done, the third leg of the tripod would be set up—the motive for the crime. An array of hand-writing experts was in waiting to prove the signature of the transfer genuine, and that of the cheques a forgery. But, apart from all this, Payne had the sense that every lawyer knows—the sense in anticipation of the jury's verdict. There was hardly a shadow of doubt.

"It looks bad," answered Payne.

"They must have bought up Tongway. I was a fool to hide Joe's death. Enquire for Kitty when you go back and try to let me know how she is, won't you? And tell her not to worry. Tell her I'm going to pull out triumphantly, for the sake of the line," said Wilton.

Payne left him with the resolve to put Kitty upon the stand. He did not tell Wilton this. He would have avoided this had it been possible. But it was the only chance remaining. The

jury might believe her. There was the bare possibility that they would. It would, of course, supply the prosecution with a second, and even stronger, motive for the murder. But the prosecution might mean to call Kitty, anyway.

Suddenly there leaped into Payne's mind the overwhelming conviction that Bowyer was at the back of the murder. Nothing else could explain his vindictiveness. He had believed that Bowyer and Phayre had utilised the death of Joe Bostock to pervert their fraud. Now he knew that Bowyer, at any rate, was guilty of being accessory to the greater crime. And that knowledge was the lawyer's sense, too.

He learned that Kitty was recovering, and, before returning to inform Wilton, he had the impulse to go to Jim Betts's quarters. He wanted to see the only man who still believed in Wilton's innocence, apart from the erratic jurymen whom he had unfortunately challenged. He wanted to strengthen his own faith with Betts's.

Jim Betts occupied a suite of rooms at the "Clayton" the one ornate hotel that the little town possessed. Payne thought it strange that he had not seen Betts for a long time, though he had been too busy to wonder before.

At the hotel he was told that the old man had left Clayton two weeks before and had not yet returned.

Payne made his way slowly back to the jail. He had to uphold his faith alone—his faith in an acquittal. It was the hardest job he had ever had in his life.

#### CHAPTER XXIX

##### The Guilty Man

The inquest on the bodies of Hackett and Lee Chambers had established the fact, ascertained by a search-party on the day after the fire, that there were no human remains under the charred timbers of the camp. Notwithstanding this, when the attempts made to trace McDonald and his daughter failed, it was generally believed that they had been lured there by the outlaws, and had either died in the flames or had been murdered and their bodies disposed of.

A party of the police had searched the neighborhood for days in this belief; and, under this belief, no systematic search had been made of the surrounding country, beyond the dispatching of wires to the towns along the roads and railroads.

Jim Betts had nothing more substantial than anyone else on which to base his search. He was resolved to free Wilton; he realized the strength of the case against him and, acting on his proverb that women did not mix with business, having failed with Kitty, he determined to discover the other woman who, he felt sure, had been mixed up in Wilton's life—if she still lived.

Jim Betts was the only man besides Payne who knew that Bowyer had actually been at the camp. Wilton had insisted that no mention should be made of this, for the sake of Molly. Payne had acquiesced on different grounds: he knew that no one would believe Wilton's statement and that it would have a prejudicial effect on him as an attempt to incriminate a business rival.

Betts built up the theory that Wilton had arrived at the camp too late to save the girl from Bowyer, and that, half crazed, she had fled with her father into the wilderness. He knew McDonald slightly, and the bent of his mind. McDonald would readily fall in with his daughter's aim. It was the most likely thing in the world that they had sought some of the isolated posts or missions in the great wilderness northward or eastward—if they were alive.

Betts had not struck silver by recognizing doubts. Once he had elaborated his theory, he acted as if it were true. He put off his town habit and became the prospector once more—rough, surly, trudging along the roads with his kit on his back, keen-eyed as a hawk and tireless and indefatigable as an Indian.

He went to the fishing camp and spent a day prowling among the ruins, but he learned nothing there. Then he went to the store. It was still empty, for a new trading-post was being established northward, and the company had not replaced the factor, perhaps would not do so. Betts broke in.

Everything was as it had been on



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the night of the fire. But Betts quickly discovered that someone had been there since. For in the dust that covered the floor of Molly's bedroom were the faint imprints of feet. A woman's foot!

That was all the clue Betts got, but it satisfied him. He cast about him, northward and eastward, going into every Indian encampment and talking with the inhabitants. But it was a week before he got his second clue.

Molly and her father left Wilton beside the road and crept stealthily into the undergrowth. When they were a sufficient distance from the camp they made a wide detour, crossed the road, and took the trail back toward the portage, encountering nobody on the way.

There the factor got his five hundred dollars, and made up a pack of food sufficient for a two weeks' journey. He took his rifle and ammunition, and a small canvas tent; they put on their snow-shoes and started eastward.

It was their plan to travel two hundred miles to the Ontario border, then turn southward and strike the trans-continental line.

The snow fell heavily, but it was still late autumn, and they suffered little from the cold. At the end of the first day they had covered more than twenty miles. They felt safe from pursuit. They put up the tent, cooked their meal, and slept.

Molly had noticed that the factor's paralysis had completely left him. She said nothing to him about it, however, fearing to bring it to his attention. McDonald discussed their future ceaselessly. They would reach some town and rest; he would get a new job and, in the wilds, they would begin their life anew. Molly listened quietly. A new life for her—perhaps after she had shaken off all the memories of the old. They travelled for eight days. On the eighth McDonald showed signs of weakness: he had overtaxed his strength, and he could hardly shoulder his pack when they went on the next morning.

They were following an Indian track that led to a little Moravian mission, twelve miles farther on. They decided to push forward to it and rest there. When they reached it at nightfall, McDonald was in a raging fever and half delirious.

The brother in charge welcomed them; he put the factor to bed and nursed him assiduously through a sharp attack of pleurisy. McDonald, in his delirium, raved incessantly. All the ghosts of the past tortured him. Out of his disconnected mutterings the girl at first could make little. Her mother, Joe Bostock, Bowyer, Wilton, made their exits and their entrances upon that phantom stage of his mind; but Molly could see that some central episode held that stage, and that they clustered round it.

Night after night he raved, while Molly tended him in his anguish. But at last the delirium left him, and conscience, screaming into the sick man's soul, could no more pass the seal upon his lips.

He lay silent now, and as sullen as before. At last the day came when he could leave his bed; and he would sit for hours in his chair before the stove, gazing out through the window. He was in a fever to be gone.

"To-morrow," was the constant burden of his plaint.

Molly began to fear that he would never get well unless his longing could be gratified. And yet his recovery was so slow; it was December now, and bitter cold. She spoke to the brother one day about a sleigh. When she told McDonald he burst into one of his frenzies. They would be caught in a sleigh; they must travel afoot along the trails.

"But we are not flying from anyone," said Molly, wondering what it was that haunted him.

He wanted his rifle; he cleaned and oiled it. He asked for his snow-shoes, and began examining the strings. As Molly gave them to him she suddenly perceived that one of the strings was broken. And there flashed into her mind the memory of her discovery beside the portage on that day when she saved Wilton.

She would not let the dark thought in her heart come into her consciousness.

But she knelt at the factor's side, her arms around him. "What is troubling you?" she pleaded. "Tell me! There's nothing you fear, is there? You are not troubling still about that man you killed so long ago? You've suffered enough for that. You've paid the penalty in full for that!"

He glowered at her, but she pressed him in her arms more closely.

"You must tell me, father. We can't go on like this if we are to start our new life together. Tell me what's on your mind. We must have it out now, if we are to go on."

McDonald was shaking like an aspen. "It's naething, lass!" he babbled. "If I've repaid it's for wrong that was done me and mine."

"What have you done? Whom have you repaid? You must tell me!"

He groaned. He clutched at her. "I warned him what would be if ever he came between me and mine. And when he sent Will Carruthers to steal you from me—for he was at the back of that—I shot him."

"Whom?"

Molly's grey eyes searched into his soul.

"Joe Bostock!"

After a long time Molly took the

factor's hands in hers. "We'll go on," she said in a hard voice. "Thank God, no innocent man has been suspected. I'll stay with you. I'll never speak of this again. But if ever the guilt is unjustly placed on anyone, you will go back to Clayton and confess the truth, or I'll denounce you."

"Aye, I'll go back, Molly!" he cried. "No man shall hang for me. I swear it—if ye'll stay by me till then, Molly."

She left him and, with a singular clarity of mind, as if there were nothing more to fear or hope, and no room for further feeling, she went to the door and looked out across the snow-bound wilderness.

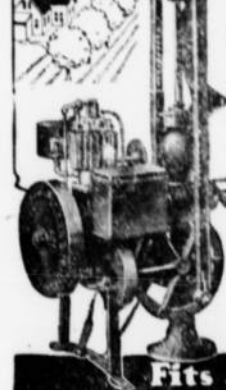
She saw a figure tramping through the falling snow toward the mission. And thus Jim Betts found her.

To be concluded next week.

Grain shipments from Vancouver for February were 7,749,275 bushels. This brings the total for the crop year to date to about 30,000,000 bushels. The elevator is now loading 250,000 bushels a day, and grain men are confident that 60,000,000 bushels will go from here this season. March bookings to the United Kingdom and Continent are 220,400 tons, while to the Orient 162,000 short tons will serve.

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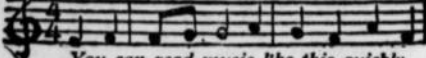
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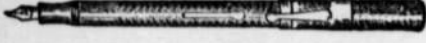
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BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F31, TORONTO

Guide Classified Advertisers are boosters  
—Why?

# Protection and the Farmer.

Continued from Page 8

of such a conference. I want to say to the prime minister, what could be more natural, what could be more appropriate, what could be more fitting, than that Canada—representing as she does the two great races, the British and the French, the two nations that have always stood for the best in human civilization—that Canada, as the interpreter between the old world and the new, should make an attempt, a sincere attempt, to call the world economic conference and have that conference in the capital of Canada, in the city of Ottawa, at the earliest possible date. . .

## Must Reduce Production Costs

The price of wheat on the Liverpool market, whether we want it or not, will have a tendency in the years to come to go down rather than up. That means that there is a grave danger of Canada being driven off the Liverpool market unless she can reduce the cost of producing wheat in this country. Is not that logical? Consequently it seems to me, if we are to retain our position as a wheat exporting nation to Europe, every handicap under which agriculture labors today that can be removed ought to be removed. And further, the time has come in the history of this country when we have got to choose between the basic industry, agriculture, and the exotic industries that we have been attempting to build up unnaturally, an attempt which has failed lamentably and miserably. If our experience of the past 50 years has not taught us that, then we are indeed and in truth, stupid pupils, but there is another factor. It seems to me that the eventuality, as far

as Russia is concerned, could be, to an extent, avoided by drastic increases in the British preference, that would swing English trade in this direction. Reduce the cost of living in this country, make Canada a cheap country in which to live and a cheap country in which to manufacture. Swing British exports in this direction, and what could be more natural than that we would attempt to pay for these imports with agricultural products. You may say, "But have you no regard at all for the Canadian workman?" Yes; and if my hon. friends to my right will turn to the British records, published by the British Board of Trade, they will find that in a ten-year period, 1904 to 1914, there was only one year—1912, the year of the great coal strike—when increased imports did not mean increased employment in England. Make it a cheap country to live in, release the people from the bondage of protection, and the economies that they will effect in this way will be expended on other necessities of life. . .

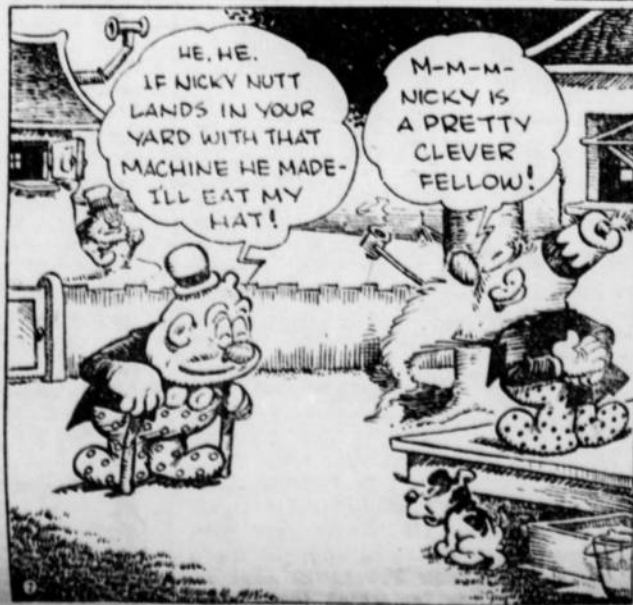
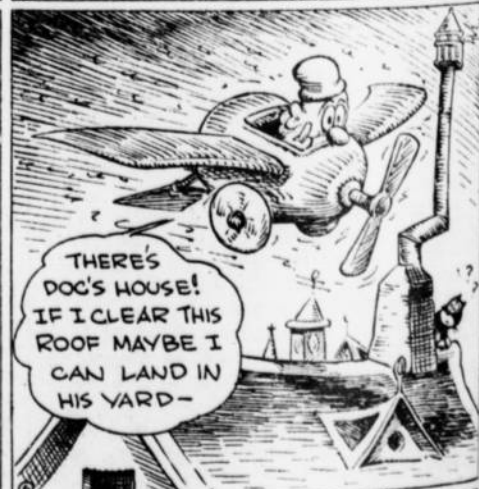
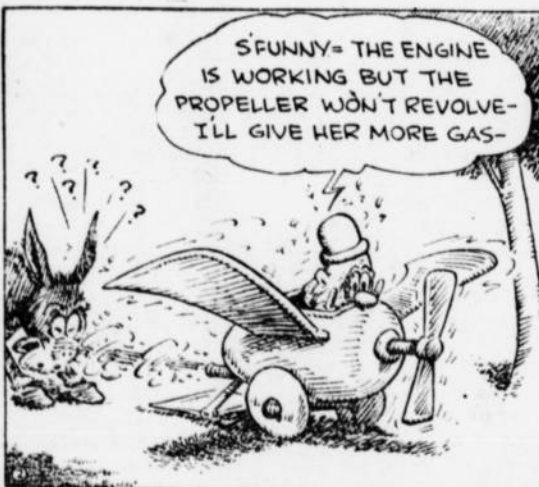
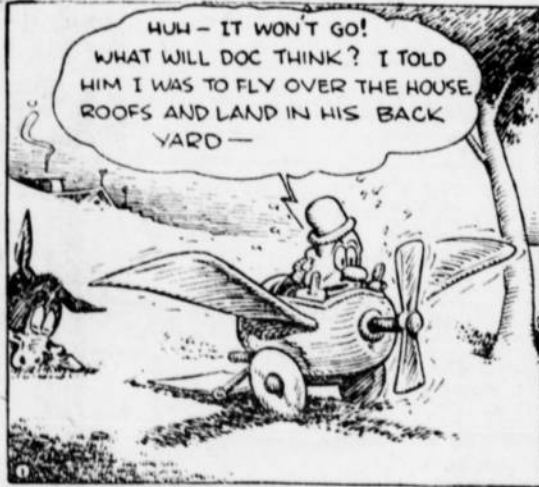
## The Remnants of a Party

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to raise my voice in this chamber in protest against a minority group holding out threats, sounding a note of warning against this government if it pursues a certain policy. I want to raise my voice in protest against the minority group in this chamber posing as anything but the remnants of a party. I want to raise my voice in protest against their having a monopoly or a right to speak for the Canadian people—without a single representative from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, and with one lone lamb from Nova Scotia, posing to speak for the people of Canada, issuing notes of warning to the government as to what

will happen. I admit that the Conservative party shows evidences of coming back, but coming back with reduced numbers and with ranks still further depleted. They have increased their numbers, it is true, but I read in the press the other day an intimation where certain jails and penitentiaries were increasing their numbers, and I did not take that as an indication of Canadian progress. This government has no other alternative than to pursue the policy upon which the Liberal party and the Progressive party were elected to this House—to contend otherwise is to repudiate the very principles of democratic citizenship—and to carry out the program upon which we were elected. If it is carried out courageously we need have no fear. But if it is approached timorously, timidly, fearfully, even though it be productive of a certain amount of good, it will be repudiated. The people of Canada today are looking for a liberal program and a liberal policy. I have not been approached, directly or indirectly, by any member of the present government, by any member of the Liberal party, as to what my attitude was or is going to be; I have never received a letter on the question; I have never written a letter on the question; I stand tonight as completely detached, as free and untrammelled from any party, in a partisan sense, as the breezes that sweep the prairies in the district from which I come. If the government is prepared to go ahead with its program, I am prepared to support it, not only on the tariff question and without qualification, but on any other legislation that it introduces that is in harmony with the program upon which I was elected, and which, I trust, will be carried out. . .

## NICHOLAS INVENTS AN AIRPLANE

At Christmas time, Santa Claus brought Sleepy Sam a donkey. For a time Sleepy used the donkey to pull his apple cart about the streets. Soon the donkey became lazy. He was mean and vicious, too. So it happened that Sleepy Sam turned his donkey loose to graze along the roadside and had he not done so, no one knows how this story would have ended. For many days, Nicky had been tinkering away in his workshop at the back of his quaint, twisty, little house. Nicky had told Doc Sawbones that he was building an airplane, and, boastfully, said that some fine day he would come sailing over the housetops and land right in his back yard. Finally the last nut was screwed tight and the last brace was fastened. Nicholas pushed his little plane out on to the road and started his engine. Not once did he glance at Sleepy's vicious donkey which was standing, fast asleep, just behind. Nicky crawled into the pilot's seat and began to pull the levers and push the little buttons, but the plane did not move. Nicky knew that something was wrong but he did not know what, and he put his foot on the little button that fed more gas to his engine. It made an awful noise and a great cloud of smoke came out behind. Nicky was just getting ready to crawl out to see what could be wrong with the propeller, when, away he went into the air like a swallow. True, he nearly ran into the chimney of the schoolhouse, but he was flying just the same. Down below Old Man Grouch was visiting with Doc Sawbones; Old Grouch told Doc Sawbones that Nicky would never be able to build a flying machine. Doc told Mr. Grouch that he might and almost before he had finished speaking he saw Nicky sailing over the housetops, and before he could warn Mr. Grouch, down swooped Nicky—for all the world like a big bird, and Mr. Grouch found himself getting to his feet and wondering what had happened to him. Doc Sawbones was delighted, and to this day Old Grouch doesn't know that it was Sleepy Sam's old donkey that gave Nicky his famous ride through the air.





# The Countrywoman

## Women Friends

**F**RIENDS are a real necessity in life. There are some people who make large numbers of friends, but there is a smaller number of more fortunate people who know how to keep friends once they have been made. Often our failure to form lasting friendship with others lies in our own inability to understand others and yes, sometimes in our inability to understand ourselves. The friendless man or woman had a lonely time of it in this world. Work, pleasure and ambition becomes doubly satisfying when we can share their joys or disappointments with some true friend who is interested.

In glancing through some back issues of The Delineator we happened upon an article written in answer to a letter from a woman who was dissatisfied with life, because she had failed to make friends. In reply to her request for the secret of friendship, the editor writes:

"Women have been inheritors of the earth. They have possessed love and wealth and power.

"But most women have lacked friendship. We have had friendly relations with other women, sometimes with fine men. But the deep understanding, the love of service, the never-failing faith of friendship have until this generation been largely the gift of men.

"From the days of Sparta the woman who loved gladly laid down life for man or child. But only rarely has woman sacrificed for woman. We have had good neighbors; there has always been some woman to whom we turned when new life or death entered our home, or some other grief or joy became a part of our lives. And we called her—with some truth—friend.

"But only a few of us have been rich in a woman friend as a man knows a friend—understanding, tolerant, helpful.

"Today women have women pals. Out of the new contacts, responsibilities outside of the home, common interests in public welfare, and the war, women have come to a better understanding of values in women. This does not mean that all women today are capable of real friendship. But the spiritual union, bond and strength of men since the beginning of the world is developing among us.

"To have a friend one must be a friend—that is not a new thought.

"Service is a part of friendship, but to expect friendship as a reward of service is to cheapen friendship.

"Most women are absolutists. A thing is black or white. It is good or bad.

"That is why friendship fails. It is why a large percentage of loves and marriages fail. To a woman the man of her choice is above reproach. Before the first year she has begun to find the alloy. Love or pride or fear tide her over until she adjusts her life to the imperfect idol. So with her friendship. She accepts a woman friend at first as she accepted her lover—a perfect thing.

"When the first disappointment comes without the protecting influence of pride or obligation or fear, the flower is nipped in its bud.

"Women are idealists. It has been one of the great sources of our strength. But this very demand may defeat its own end.

"The greatest quality in the friendship of Franklin K. Lane was an understanding of the limitations of human nature. He once asked an influential banker to give a man a job.

"But Frank! protested the financier, 'that fellow criticized you!'

"He was not the only man who ever criticized me, nor the only one who had the right to; laughed Mr. Lane.

"That is friendship. To say friend to a woman who has criticized us to have faith in the woman who has been weak enough perhaps to betray a confidence, but whose qualities justify respect and affection—that is to be a friend.

"Even if it were possible to produce gold or silver without alloy, we would have a metal so soft that it would be useless.

"So it is with friendship. If our friend were perfect, without alloy, the daily reproach of it would leave us abashed. We need her faults as well as virtues to feel that she can understand our imperfection.

"Chemists' silver, known as pure silver minus, is used to test chemicals and rare metals. Who could endure a friend whose association was merely a test of our worth?

"No credit belongs to her who worships God or gives loyalty to perfection. That is religion. But to have faith despite failure, and faults, is to be a friend."

## Canning on Paper

It is not a bit too early to commence thinking about next season's canning. In fact the problem deserves a good deal more thought than is often given to it. A city dweller cans, if she has a garden, because she saves money, while the country woman must use some means of spreading the garden over the winter and the following spring or she soon runs short of garden stuffs. Without a good supply of fruits and vegetables she finds it hard to provide a varied diet and what is more important, runs the risk of ill health in the family.

The canning season really starts before the garden is planted. It is often easier to order the same kinds of seeds as last year than to vary the list, with the result that many people plant the same crops each season. Our western soil has proved its capacity for producing a large variety of fruits and vegetables, but still we see gardens populated only by parsnips, turnips, carrots, cabbage, beets, lettuce, radishes, peas and beans. With the addition of asparagus, celery, spinach, Brussels sprouts, tomatoes, marrows, squashes, watermelons and others, the plot will become a real garden. All of these vegetables may be easily canned.

In these days we cannot afford to buy much fruit from the store, but perhaps it is just as well. By making arrangements early enough we can grow our own apples, crab apples, plums, raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries. Supplemented by wild fruits we shall have enough to last through the winter and spring.

In making out the list for next season it also is wise to take into consideration the likes and dislikes of the family. Children need vegetables perhaps still more than adults, but they are apt to have unreasonable prejudices. They will get over this in time, but if they rebel against eating cauliflower there is no use planting it in quantities. Of course they should have it occasionally, but it is waste of time to can a great deal until they begin to appreciate the delicious vegetable. Forethought at this time of the year makes canning easier for a homemaker later on and prevents a shortage of a favorite product or a superfluity of one less popular.

"Work!

Thank God for the pride of it, For the beautiful, conquering tide of it— Oh, what is so good as the urge of it, And what is so glad as the surge of it."

—Annie G. Dewey.



There is safety in numbers—especially when one wants to go adventuring in an entirely new world.

## Getting Help from Advertisements

A little group of women were busy sewing and chatting when one of the members precipitated a discussion by the remark: "I don't see why newspapers carry so much advertising. I would rather pay more for my paper and have more reading matter in it."

A busy home woman looked up quickly and replied, "Why we should be the losers, if newspapers and magazines did not carry advertisements. Looking through the average newspaper or magazine today we can see almost every line of household goods advertised. Those advertisements help me to know what new articles are being put on the market and they help me to get acquainted with the best lines already on the market. In some cases they keep me informed with the current prices. I think I read the advertisements with as much interest as I do the articles in the magazines."

"But can't you get that information from the merchant with whom you deal?" questioned the first speaker.

"I suppose I might in some instances," replied the second woman, "but sometimes our merchant needs to be asked to keep some of the new and some of the older more reliable brands in stock. When he wants me to take something, 'just as good,' I point out to him why I want the particular brand I am asking for. I get that information from the advertisements and I know that when the manufacturer advertises he puts his name behind the quality of the goods sold under that brand. When there is sufficient demand for any article then our merchant keeps it in stock."

"But does not advertising add to the costs of articles?" questioned the woman who started the discussion.

"I suppose it does, to a certain extent," remarked another woman, but the addition is so small that we do not feel it. If goods were not advertised then there would be many articles which we use only within the reach of wealthy people who have the opportunity to travel and so learn about them. There are a great many articles made today for sale that we would know nothing about if it were not for advertisements. Manufacturers tell us that the more they increase their sales the cheaper they can sell goods to us. If they can increase the sale, say 25 per cent. by advertising they can make a cut in prices, and so we don't feel the cost of advertising."

"I often get helpful ideas from the illustrations contained in the advertisements," said a fourth woman. "Sometimes it is an idea for a color scheme for a room, sometimes it is a new way to hang curtains, arrange furniture or hang pictures. When we realize that advertisers employ very highly skilled people to write and illustrate we can be pretty sure that we can get from them new ideas that will help us."

"There are more sides to the question than I ever dreamed of," laughed the woman who had started the discussion. "It looks to me now as if we should expect more rather than less advertising in the papers we read."

## Libraries in Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan is making good use of its travelling libraries. Miss Margaret MacDonald, librarian for the travelling libraries in making a report for her department, says that judging from the letters of appreciation that come in from every part of the province the libraries mean a great deal to people living in the outlying districts and they seem to have been especially appreciated during the last two hard years.

There are now 920 sets of books and these are sent out throughout the province and the supply has never quite caught up with the demand and at the present time there is a waiting list of 25 districts. Since September 1, 615 libraries or 31,000 books have been sent out, and in addition there have been 500 books sent to districts for which there were



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no travelling libraries available. The demand for better books is steadily increasing as is the demand for children's books.

## The Wheat Pool Campaign

Continued from Page 4

pool and who really want a pool must take into account the actual situation faced by the pool committee. The United Grain Growers Limited has nothing to do with the pool except to expect repayment of the money it advanced. The farmers should not let prejudice blind them to the facts nor stand in the way of their signing the contract. We want the pool and when it exists it will be under the control of the members of the pool and under no other control whatsoever.

Yours truly,  
C. H. BURNELL.

The Poultry Department of the Agricultural College is preparing a new circular on Feeding, Care and Management of Turkeys, the same can be had free of charge by writing direct to the Poultry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College. In this circular a general survey is made of the turkey industry in Manitoba. The popular breeds are discussed, methods of breeding, feeding, hatching and rearing are fully discussed.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued on Page 3

policy with respect to the western and other branch lines and extensions. Last session these were all grouped together within the pages of one bill. The Senate, desirous of striking out certain items, but being unable to do so because of the fact that the Upper House may kill but not amend a money measure, chose the former course. The new program which provides for an expenditure of approximately \$28,000,000, is presented in the form of separate resolutions. Owing largely to the Senate, Canadian National construction during the past three years has been limited to the Long Lac Cut-off, 29.6 miles in length, and costing

less than \$2,000,000. The Canadian Pacific, on the other hand built in 1921, 85.4 miles; in 1922, 13.5 miles; in 1923, 154.7 miles, while its program announced for 1924, contemplates the building of 178 miles costing over \$14,000,000.

The Church Union Bill, against which a very considerable number of petitions have already been submitted to parliament, will undergo its first test when it comes before the Standing Orders Committee on April 8. It is the function of this committee to decide upon the question of sufficiency of notice, and other technicalities. The committee is composed of 33 persons, of whom 13 are Roman Catholics, 12 are Presbyterians, one is an Anglican, one a Lutheran and one a Methodist.

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### The H.B. Railway

The Editor.—As you are aware the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is a matter of vital importance to the prairie provinces, and I do not think it is necessary for me to cite here the reasons why it is of vital importance, because they have been printed and published so widely and so

often in the past 30 years, but I do think it is time something was done to bring the project to a head.

In December last I was under necessity of making a trip over the portion of the line now in use, and on that trip I came in contact with men who have been in the country up there for years, and since then

## The Grain Growers' Guide

I have felt more keenly than before that this prairie country is being mistreated in the matter of its only sea port.

In thinking over the matter it has occurred to me that in 1908, the government of Canada passed certain legislation defining certain areas in Saskatchewan, since known as pre-emption areas. Within those areas homesteaders could file pre-emption claims on parcels of 160 acres, more or less, for which they were to pay certain sums of money, and the money derived from this source was to be set aside to pay for the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway. There was I think a clear understanding to this effect.

Now then on this understanding pre-emptors were filed—I myself filed one and like many others paid for it in due course. I am creditably informed that the government has realized money enough from these pre-emptors to pay for the completion of the road, and it has further occurred to me to wonder if it would not be possible to have a fund subscribe among the holders of these pre-emption farms for the purpose of financing a suit against the government of Canada to force them to complete the line.

Of course I know legal minds will promptly conclude that the government fixed no time limit in which to complete this road, but it seems to me that when there is an agreement between two parties whereby one is to do a certain thing upon the completion of which the other party agrees to do another thing—the first party having fulfilled his part of the agreement it would be up to the second party to commence without serious delay his part and carry it through within the reasonable life-time expectancy of the first party.

I would like to know the opinions of others in this connection.—P. L. Craigen.

### High Interest Rates

The Editor.—No loan company should ever be allowed to loan money on farms in Western Canada at 9 per cent., and it is the duty of both the federal and provincial governments to pass legislation to provide the farmers with funds at the lowest rate of interest, as has been asked for continuously for the last 20 years. Let me call the attention of the farmers and others to what the other governments have done in other parts of the British Empire. In 1894, New Zealand passed an act and put it into operation, whereby the farmers could secure a loan at 3 per cent. interest, spread over a period of 36½ years, 5 per cent. paying principal and interest in that time. I would like to go into detail re how trade advanced since it was put into operation, but space will not allow. My authority is the New Zealand Year Book, 1910. Now, how is it that Alberta with all her wealth in her natural resources, coal, oil, lumber, etc., cannot secure money for her farmers as cheap as New Zealand? No province in the British Empire is so rich, and also has the richest soil the sun shines on, capturing the world's prizes in grain. In 1921, 5,000,000 tons of coal was mined in Alberta. A tax of 50 cents on coal would net \$2,500,000. Five cents a gallon on oil taken from her wells would bring an enormous sum, and \$1.00 a thousand on all lumber taken from her forests would pay 5 per cent. on more money than it would take to pay the loan companies for all the money they have out on farm mortgages in Western Canada.

These taxes would enable the government to give the farmers just as liberal terms as they get in New Zealand. Remember Canada has given the privately owned railroad one billion dollars in land and money, and has no control in fixing rates, unless they can prove they are making over 10 per cent. on capital invested. We furnish nearly all the money, and in many cases it is 50 per cent. water. The loan companies claim they have out over \$300,000,000 in Western Canada, with fees it would average 9 per cent. It is claimed that it is not fair to the loan companies that taxes should be a prior claim. How could Alberta keep open her schools, open up new roads and keep them in repair, and secure seed grain during crop failures with the low prices of farm products, etc.? It is absolutely necessary that these should be prior claims.—W. R. Ball, Deer Mound, Alta.

### City Debts and The Farmer

The Editor.—The most momentous question facing the West is based on the demand of the cities for provincial aid in paying their financial obligations which they themselves are unable to pay.

Reckless extravagance and waste brought about this condition of the cities. Little about this condition of the cities is apparent, or no attempt to economize is apparent. The cities appear to rely on their ability to induce the provincial government, that is the farmers, to pay the city mortgages and finance the cities in the future.

City people have in the past controlled the government here in Alberta, and the same absence of sane methods in provincial affairs as in city affairs have resulted in heavy obligations on the province. The farmers who have to meet these obligations are struggling desperately and in thousands of cases vainly to pay their taxes. The provincial deficit nevertheless approaches \$2,000,000 a year.

If the provincial government refuses to finance the cities, the cities will be forced to face their mortgages. In that case the province may survive, but only by employing strict economy. If the provincial government undertakes to finance the cities then both city and province will be forced down and out.

City people knowing that Mr. Farmer is willing to foot their bills will launch out into a vastly intensified squandering of money.

Continued on Page 27

# CREAM WANTED

*From the receipt of the cream to the daily mailing of the pay-check we watch your every interest*

Whether a firm is buying cream shipments—manufacturing implements or selling a lighting plant—**Service**—has become a very important factor in the conduct of the business. In the handling of cream the slightest neglect on the part of the producer will lower his grade. It has been the constant policy of this Company to get to know the shipper—to learn his habits—to know his tests—to immediately point out defects—with the sole idea of paying the top price.

Old shippers know what our **Service** is. Centralized as we are under one roof, the spirit of harmonious co-operation permeates the whole staff. If you have never shipped to us, there's treasure in store for you. Ship your next two or three cans and get to know what **Real Service** means.

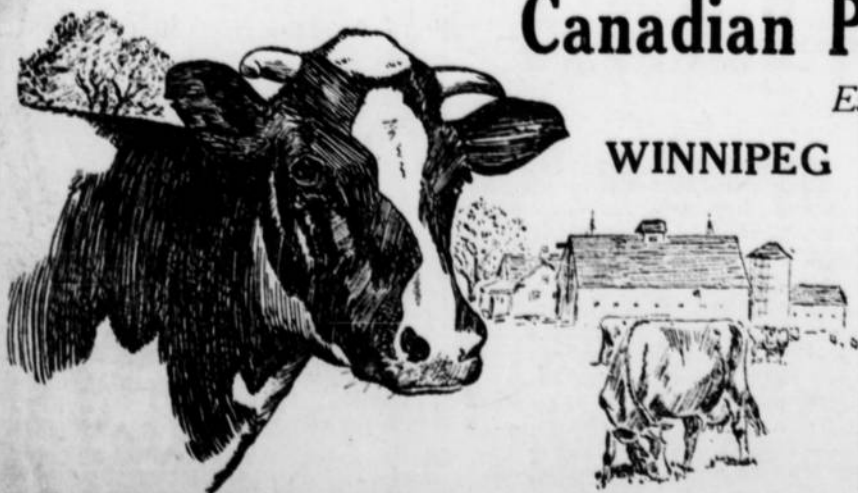
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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

### LIVESTOCK—Various

**SELLING—PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE** pigs, 14 weeks, \$15, papers extra. Cockerels, Light Brahmas, \$3.00. White Wyandottes, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. Harry Wright, Sedley, Sask. 13-2

**POLED HEREFORD BULL, PERCHERON** stallion, eight years, ton; two Ayrshire bulls, yearlings; Shetlands, all ages. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-5

### HORSES AND PONIES

**TO HIRE—IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION**, Royal Dollar, 22781, class A. Proving first-class stock horse and sure foal getter. For further particulars, apply John D. Dickie, Minnedosa, Man. 13-2

**BELGIAN STALLION, JUPITER PERFECTION**, 1822, age eight, April 6th, red roan, weight 1,850, B.B. certificate, proven 75 per cent sure, four years in district. For sale. Malcolm Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 13-3

**FOR EXCHANGE—PERCHERON STALLION**, coming four in June. A fine upstanding colt, the best of quality, fit for any shirring. Will exchange for young cattle of any breed, dairy preferred. John Kennedy, United Grain Growers, Winnipeg. 13-2

**CHAMPION PERCHERON, BELGIAN AND** Clyde stallions at snap prices. Must sell. Choice bunch. Will sell on terms if secured or bank reference. Write C. D. Roberts, Osborne, Man. 14-4

**SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—REGISTERED** black Percheron, weight 2,000, eight years. Terms may be arranged to reliable party. Apply O. Ferguson, Hay Lake, Alta. 14-4

**PERCHERON STALLION, GOLTA II**, 113104, black, B.B. sired, gentle to work; used in club five years. Sell or trade. F. Hensman, Eastend, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION**, 22356, rising five years, sure foal getter. Wm. Cochrane, Grenfell, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING** three, 1,600 from imported stock. Fred C. Smith, Lamont, Alta. 13-2

**SELLING—PERCHERON STALLION, THREE** years, class A, second prize, Brandon, 1923, weighing ton. Box 31, Cartwright, Man. 11-5

**WILL SELL AT SACRIFICE, REGISTERED** Percheron stallion, class A, age, eight. Dobinson Bros., Atlee, Alta. 12-3

**FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, RISING** three, grandson of Carnot by brilliant bred mare, C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 14-3

**FOR SALE—MATCHED TEAM DARK BAY** hules, three years old, broke in. What offers in cash? Bert Bennett, Deloraine, Man. 14-2

**JACKS, STALLIONS, FARM HORSES, LOWEST** prices. B. Elder, Carrington, North Dakota. 14-2

**FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER** of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 11-5

**SELLING—BELGIAN STALLIONS, MUST** sell them. J. O'Brien, Grandfork, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING** three, big horse. McCunn, Tuguske, Sask. 13-2

**W. A. WEDRICK, GARDEN HEAD, SASK.**, breeder of Clydesdales. Stallions for sale. 13-4

### CATTLE—Shorthorns

**SELLING—HERD SHORTHORNS, HEADED** by Larkins, sire, champion bull, Matchless Dale; two choice cows by Misses Prince; several choice heifers, bull, 21 months, by Hawthorne's Choice. Barstone, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, from tested herd, roan, 20 months, \$75; red, 11 months, \$50. Dave Fraser, Strasbourg, Sask. 13-2

**TWO GOOD SHORTHORN BULLS, 17 MONTHS**, sired by Brandon Sultan, 14901, from Experimental Farm. Dr. Knechtel, Souris. 14-3

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, DARK** red, yearling size and quality, tubercular tested. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN, FE-** males, tubercular tested. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 13-3

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, IDEAL FOR** beef and milk. Young stock shipped by express. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

**FOR SALE—TWO FINE THOROUGHBRED** Shorthorn bulls, yearlings past ready for service. Pittmore Farm, Clarendon, Man. 11-4

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL**, Wm. Estes, Superb, Sask. 12-3

### Holsteins

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS

are well adapted to Western farm conditions—big, strong, able to do considerable "roughing" and yet keep up a profitable production. The breed has twenty centuries of dairy selection behind it, and heavy milk production is a dominant characteristic. Let us tell you more.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA**  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—HOLSTEIN BULL**, Sir Hope Pierette, No. 41744. Write for particulars to R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 14-4

**OFFERING BULLS, ONE TO EIGHT MONTHS**, \$20 to \$40. Also herd sire sale or exchange. Write for breeding. E. C. Pagan, Russell, Man. 12-3

### Aberdeen-Aussie

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL AND** heifers, government tested, three nine-month-old bulls, \$50; four yearlings, \$75; yearling heifers, \$75; calf, \$50. Jos. Story, Grand View, Man. 13-3

**CHOICE ANGUS BULLS, 11 TO 16 MONTHS** old, from accredited herd, for sale. Apply H. Teece, Lambert, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—YOUNG REGISTERED ANGUS** stock, good stuff, T. R. tested. Prices right. R. L. Hawkey & Son, Airdrie, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING—ANGUS CATTLE, T. B. TESTED**, 11 bred cows, bull, three yearlings, seven calves. W. H. MacKee, Minista, Man. 13-5

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS**, 12 and 20 months old, \$50 and \$75. Several young cows at \$75. Alvin C. Blehn, Guernsey, Sask. 13-3

### LIVESTOCK

#### Ayrshires

**SEVEN AYRSHIRE BULLS, FROM SEVEN** months to four years old, in good condition. Fit to head any herd. E. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 14-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL**, five years old. Papers furnished. O. E. Norum, Simpson, Sask. 13-2

#### Red Polls

**SELLING—PURE-BRED RED-POLED BULLS**, two to 12 months old. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 12-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS**, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

#### Jerseys

**QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL**, ten months, mother test 4 per cent, \$25. Nine-month Ayrshire bull, mother fashionable bred, \$40. Purple Stock Farm, Cran-fall, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, FOUR** years, \$50. Gust Smith, Burdett, Box 113, Alta. 12-3

### SWINE—Various

**LARGE BLACK WORLD'S CHAMPION WILT-**shire sire boars. Sows farrowed February 1st. Bred gilts to sell in June. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 14-3

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE** hogs, both sex, eight weeks old, papers, \$10. James Fry, Kirkella, Man. 14-3

**REGISTERED LARGE BLACK HOGS, BACON** type. Will not sunburn. Ernest Glasier, Consort, Alta. 13-3

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED ENGLISH BLACK** boar. George Mitchell, Hughenden, Alta. 13-2

### Poland-Chinas

**BIG TYPE, POLAND-CHINAS, WORLD'S** champion bloodlines. Booking spring pigs. S. B. Gregg & Sons, Tregurva, Sask. 14-3



## Still More Orders Going Begging

(Continued from last week)

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Read these extracts from letters recently received:

"Kindly discontinue my ad. in The Guide as I am sold out of Brome Seed. The first insertion brought orders for nearly 2,000 lbs. Results came faster than I anticipated."—John Clarkson, Ewart, Man.

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Spring buying is on with a rush. Now is the time to run your Classified Ad. We're getting big results for others.

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide - - Winnipeg, Manitoba

### Berkshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, TEN** good gilts left to clear at \$30 to \$40, will farrow April and May, bred to prize-winning and imported boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 10-5

**REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE** boar, coming two years old. Good type and length, \$25. Jos. Rokos, Strome, Alta. 14-3

### Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS**, both sexes, March farrow, sired by college-bred boar of great length and smoothness. Dams sired by Iowa champion, \$12 each, registered. Also by three boars and one sow, six months, at \$18 each. A bargain. Wm. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 14-3

**NORTHERN MISS WARKSHIRE, FIRST PRIZE** winner at local fair, pronounced by the judge best sow seen on last year's circuit. February 27 and March 5 farrow: sows, \$12; boars, \$11. From second prize winner, sows, \$11; boars, \$10. Karl Krogstad, Smiley, Sask. 13-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FAR-**rowed February 29, March 3, eight weeks, \$10, papers included. Satisfaction assured. Bred gilts to farrow June 1. Wm. Rutten, Wordsworth, Sask. 14-5

**YORKSHIRE BACON TYPE, SEPTEMBER** farrowed, both sex, Loars fit for service. Will breed sows to our imported boar. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Evans & Sons, Weyburn, Sask. 13-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SE-**lect type, October farrow, \$12. Pure Bred turkey toms, \$4.00 eggs, 25¢, \$20 per 100. Leslie Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 13-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS**, Choice bacon type, both sexes, March farrows, eight weeks, \$12. Order early. Jos. S. Thompson, Hayter, Alta. 14-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS**, safe in farrow, \$30, weight 300 pounds; eight weeks, \$13. Pedigrees furnished. Henry Nickel, Green Glade, Alta. 14-3

### LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED** February 14, \$12 each or \$22 pair. N. House, Melita, Man. 14-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES AND ENGLISH** large blacks. Bred gilts. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 14-5

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS, BRED**, Young pigs for sale. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Man. 14-5

**PURE - BRED YORKSHIRE - BRED SOWS**, bacon type, \$30. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 11-4

**MILBURN REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, JANU-**ary pigs, from mature show stock, \$12 each. Clouston Bros., Loughheed, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING—SELECT YORKSHIRES, YOUNG** stock, breeding age. Ephrem Dauvin, Peterson, Sask. 12-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FARROWED** February 25 by prolific dam, bacon type, \$12 each. Maple Crest Stock Farm, Neola, Sask. 12-3

**YORKSHIRES WEANLINGS FROM PRIZE** winning stock, \$11—papers free. R. L. Hawkey & Son, Airdrie, Alta. 13-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—TRUE BACON** type, farrowed January 16th, \$12. Charles H. Spicer, Theodore, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—MATURE REGISTERED YORK-**shire herd boar, bacon type, \$40. A. Fitch, Dunkirk, Sask. 13-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH** farrowed, eight weeks, \$10, papers included. Charles Meadows, Miltona, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS** and sows. J. Edwards, Kemnay, Man. 14-3

**TRY C. A. CONGDON, NEWDALE, MAN.** for Yorkshires. 14-6

**CHOICE YORKSHIRES—FALL LITTERS**, M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 14-3

**YORKSHIRES—ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES**, Batstone, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 14-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED IN** January, \$20. Farnams, Badsworth, Sask. 12-6

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS**, R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 12-6

### LIVESTOCK

**COLLIE PUPS, FROM REAL HEELERS, REG-**istered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered males, \$10; females, \$8.00. You can do without a hired man, but you can't afford to do without a good cattle dog. Write me for Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, bloodhounds and fox terriers. Protect your poultry. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-5

**PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS,** guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 3-13

**SELLING—WOLFHOUSES, TWO PAIR**, thoroughly trained, two and four years old. C. B. Mason, Killarney, Man. 14-2

**LOVELY SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPS**, \$5.00 each. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treeshank, Man. 14-2

**SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, BEAUTIES, MALES**, \$10, females, \$8.00; pedigree included. S. R. Northwood, Coronation, Alta. 14-2

**AMBITIOUS PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, UN-**registered, females, \$3.00; males, \$5.00. Box 75, Crandall, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—TWO HOUNDS, SURE KILLERS**, G. Heap, Millwood, Man. 13-2

**AIREDALE PUPS—MALES, \$8.00; FEMALES**, \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 14-3

### POULTRY—Various

**SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORNS, ROSE** Comb. White Leghorn eggs for hatching, 15 to 25 cents per egg by the setting or 12 to 20 cents by the 100. Light or Dark Barred Plymouth Rocks, 18 to 35 cents each by the setting or 15 to 30 by the 100. Black Orpington eggs, from my Chicago winners, \$10 per 15; other pens, \$3.50 to \$7.00 per setting. All the above birds are a good laying strain, as well as exhibition stock. I have some cockerels in each breed for sale. Wm. Murray, secretary, Dauphin Poultry Association, Dauphin, Man. 14-3

**J. W. WILSON, NANTON, ALBERTA, IS SELL-**ing hatching eggs, setting, \$2.50; \$13 per 100. Males used in Rock pen from 245 to 279 eggs; Leghorns from 307 to 315 eggs. Females specially selected year-old stock. Government approved.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 1922 HATCH**, \$7.00; unrelated toms, \$14, young toms, \$5.00; hens, \$1.00; males, 22-26 pounds. Barred Rock cockerels, \$7.00 each, two for \$5.00. S. Dunfield, Carleton Place, Ont. 13-2

**BRONZE TURKEY AND TOULOUSE GOOSE** eggs, 40¢ each; Pekin ducks and White Wyandottes, \$1.75 setting. Toulouse geese, either sex, \$5.00, pure-bred stock. J. Rodgers, Macdonald, Man. 13-5

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, nine to ten pounds, \$5.00 and \$6.00. Buff Cochen banties, \$6.00 pair. Yellowlegs, 450 Carruthers Ave., Winnipeg. 14-3

**LACKENVELDERS AND BLACK LANGSHANS**, \$2.50 per setting; Black Minorcas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, \$1.50. W. J. Braun, Winkler, Man. 14-3

**SELLING—FREE RANGE PEARL GUINEAS**, \$2.50 pair. Box 64, Pangman, Sask. 13-2

**MAHOAGNY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. C. H. Mason, Killarney, Man. 14-3

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**REDUCED RATES—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze turkey toms, young stock and yearlings, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00; Toulouse geese, \$5.00; large Pekin ducks, pair, \$4.00; pair White Rock cockerels, \$4.00. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 14-3

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, MARTIN'S** heavyweights, \$1.00; ducks, \$2.00; Bronze turkey hens, \$3.00. Eggs in season. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 12-5

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HEALTHY**, young toms, 20-25 pounds, \$5.00; fine Regal Dorcas, White Wyandotte pullets and hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holbfest, Sask. 13-3

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, FROM** 1923 and 1924 sweepstake winners, 25 cents each. After May 10th, 15 cents each. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, FLOCK** headed by Edmondson and Brandon prize-winning toms, 35¢ each; nine, \$2.75. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask. 14-6

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$8.00** and \$6.00. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 14-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, toms, 23 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 14 pounds, \$4.00. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 11-4

**CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS**, from 35-month University strain sire, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 11-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY** strain, hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Philipps, Forgan, Sask. 12-3

**PURE-BRED LARGE TOULOUSE GESE AND** Pekin ducks, either sex, geese, \$4.00; ducks, \$1.75. Matt Towey, Macoun, Sask. 13-2

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, heavy stock, healthy birds, \$4.00 per ten. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING—TOULOUSE GESE**, pure-bred large stock, \$5.00 per ten. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 13-5

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, MAY HATCHED**, 40-pound stock, wintered outside, fine birds, \$5.00. Mrs. L. R. Allen, Indastree, Alta. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE HENS OR PULLETS**, 12-14 pounds, \$3.50; pullets, 10-12 pounds, \$3.00. Harvey Galloway, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, BRED FROM** 40-pound stock, wintered outside, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. J. Maxwell, Drinkwater, Sask. 14-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20 POUNDS**, \$4.00; 20 months tom, 28 pounds, \$6.00. Mrs. Hauser, Dubur, Sask. 14-4

**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6.00. ALFRED** Allen, Killarney, Man. 14-4

**OFFERING—BOURBON RED TURKEYS**, priced to sell. J. Fox & Son, Lloydminster, Sask. 14-4

**PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00. HERB** Davis, Vegreville, Alta. 14-4

(Continued on next page)



## POULTRY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

## Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—MARTIN'S DORCAS** heavy-laying strain. Won 1st, 7th, 10th, 2nd, 5th, pullet, Brandon Poultry Show, 1924. Eggs, \$1.75, 15; \$8.50, 100; pullets, \$2.00 and \$3.00; cockerels, \$3.00. E. J. Shaw, 702 Twenty-sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS**, from government selected stock, and stock from John Martin's best Dorcas matings, records 200 to 267, \$3.00 and \$4.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 14-5

**REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES**, selected winter layers, mated with large vigorous males, from Martin's special high egg-record pens, eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 14-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND HENS**, \$2.50. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Twenty years' exclusive bred-to-lay breeding; four years' pedigree males used. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, from hens raised from Martin's record pens, headed by Snowdrift and White Wonder, mated to Martin's high-producing cockerels, \$1.50, 15; \$3.75, 60; \$7.00, 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-8

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES**, rose comb, bred-to-lay University strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 13-10

**WHITE WYANDOTTES WITH A PEDIGREE**, every hen on the place trap-nested. Our birds have always given satisfaction. Cockerels, \$3.00; more than one, \$2.50 each. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, from Martin's White Wonder and Snowdrift stock, winter-laying strain. Price \$2.50. Large Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-2

**MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE** hatching eggs, from selected Martin layers, mated to males of pedigree stock of over 200, open range, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. John Hancock, Balduf, Man. 13-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM SELECTED** hens, mated to cockerels from Martin's Dorcas high grade pens. Write for particulars. Geo. Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 13-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—CONSISTENT WINNERS**, International laying contests, \$3.00 and \$2.00 setting. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 13-6

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S EXHIBITION** White Wyandottes, trap-nested, heavy layers, \$2.25 per 15, postpaid. Roy Hills, 2239 Toronto Street, Regina, Sask. 13-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING**, from Sask. 1923 egg-laying contest winning strain, \$2.50 setting; \$12 per 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 12-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE REAL** winter layers, eggs, \$1.25, 15; \$6.50 per 100. Males from first prize laying pen. Also Shorthorn cattle. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 12-6

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES**, cockerels, splendid birds, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00; three, \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 12-5

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING** eggs, from prize-winning winter layers, ten cents each or \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Herbert Daniels, Box 88, Tisdale, Sask. 14-6

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS**, pure-bred flock, culled by expert, good winter layers, \$2.00 per 15; \$9.00 per 100. Mrs. Sam Forrest, Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-2

**HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL** Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15; incubate, chases, 10c. an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 14-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES**, hatching eggs, good laying strain, \$7.00 per 100, \$4.00, 50; \$1.50, 15. R. S. Frazer, Beulah, Man. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$5.00. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strathburg, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING** eggs, from good laying strain, \$6.00 100. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 14-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 15. Rod Craven, Pierson, Man. 14-5

**MARTIN'S ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES**, \$1.00 setting; incubators, \$5.50, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES**, heavy winter layers, Martin strain, \$1.25, 15; \$5.00, 100. Carl Hansen, Yorkton, Sask. 14-5

**SELLING—REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES**, pullets, \$1.50; yearling hens, \$1.25. Box 421, Moose Jaw, Sask. 14-2

**EGGS, FROM WINTER-LAYING PURE-BRED** White Wyandottes, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Robt. Drysdale, R.R. 1, Brandon. 14-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS**, \$2.50, 15; \$12, 100, government inspected flock. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 14-5

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM HEAVY** winter layers, males from Manitoba's best strains, \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 14-5

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, Martin strains, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Langruth, Man. 11-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, from good laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. W. R. Goodridge, Waseca, Sask. 11-5

**PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES**, cockerels, \$2.50 each. J. McIver, Limerick, Sask. 10-6

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD** winter layers, \$1.50 per setting. O. Jacobson, Norquay, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$2.00, no culs. J. McCracken, Wordsworth, Sask. 13-3

**HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES**, bred from egg-laying contest winners, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 13-6

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING** eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. From culled laying strain. John Welland, Belle Plain, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE** eggs, \$1.50, 100; \$7.00. John Steiner, Whittemouth, Man. 13-4

**WYANDOTTE PULLETS, FROM JOHN MAR-** tin's exhibition pen, eggs, \$2.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 13-4

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, UNIVER-** sity strain, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Ernest Surridge, Wapella, Sask. 13-2

## Plymouth Rocks

## HATCHING EGGS

at reasonable prices from pure-bred Barred Rock hens hatched at Experimental Farm (Manitoba's best layers), mated to males of 225-250 egg strain. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.25 per 15; \$6.50 per 100—JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

**BOLINGER'S PEDIGREE LAYMORE BARRED** Plymouth Rock hatching eggs for sale, from hens with records up to 250 eggs in 52 weeks, \$2.00 setting, \$10 per 100; \$4.00 setting, \$10 per 50; \$7.00 setting, \$12 per 30; \$10 setting, 15 eggs. All pens mated with high priced males. M. Bolinger, Gleichen, Alta. 12-5

## POULTRY

**STOP! BUY GENUINE "BUSY B" BARRED** Rock eggs. Fifteen, \$1.50; thirty, \$2.50; sixty, \$4.50; ninety, \$6.50. Twenty-fourth year with this breed exclusively. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 13-10

**TO CLEAR—UNIVERSITY BRED-TO-LAY BAR-** red Rock cockerels, hatched from the best obtainable, good healthy birds, satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00; three, \$7.00. (Miss) M. C. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 14-2

**HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rocks, University's best laying strains only. Breeding pens selected and mated by government expert. \$2.00, 15; \$5.50, 45. Prepaid. C. Genge, Gildren, Sask. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS FROM BARRED ROCK** approved flock, vigorous winter layers, \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100; special pen, \$4.00, 15; \$8.00, 100. Also large Toulouse ganders, \$6.00. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 14-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, 282-EGG** strain, mated to roosters of trap-nested hens, with records from 250, 274, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-7

**BARRED ROCKS, GOVERNMENT APPROVED** flock, scientific matings, bred exclusively for winter egg production. Eggs, 100, \$5.00; 50, \$5.00; settings, \$2.00. H. Beaumont, Cordova, Man. 10-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, from bred-to-lay stock, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scalfie, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 10-5

**EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS**, Pen headed by pedigree cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. Elmer Lockhart, Lidstone, Man. 12-5

**HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, GOV-** ernment approved flock, selected strains, mated by expert for winter egg production, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, from best laying, New Brunswick strains, \$2.00 each; eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. T. Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 11-4

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS**, government approved flock, same strain as winners of 1923 Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, \$5.00 per 100. Jas. Blair, Ochre River, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2.00 EACH**; three for \$5.00. Fifteen years in business. James Leitch, Yellow Grass, Sask. 10-5

**THOMPSON RINGLET STRAIN BARRED** Rock cockerels, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50 setting. Thomas Dyke, Driftd, Sask. 13-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, sire, grand champion; hens splendid winter layers, \$3.00. Henry Pickering, Sylvan Lake, Alta. 13-4

**GOVERNMENT APPROVED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$8.00, 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 13-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** hatching eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Mrs. Arthur Ensenauer, Box 277, Lloydminster, Sask. 13-7

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00** to \$5.00; Guild's laying strain. Eggs, \$2.00 setting; 100, \$8.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 13-2

**BOOKING ORDERS BARRED ROCK EGGS**, 15, \$1.50. College pullets, mated Barker's cockerels. Lily Hicks, Croft, Man. 13-5

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING** eggs, very good laying strain, \$1.50, 15; \$2.50, 30, \$6.00, 100. K. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 12-5

**GOVERNMENT INSPECTED BARRED ROCKS**, eggs: sire from Agricultural College, 15, \$1.50. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 12-4

**CHOICE LARGE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, \$3.00 each, three for \$8.00. George Webster, Elbow, Sask. 10-9

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO,** \$5.00. W. Atkinson, Zetland, Alta. 11-5

**BARRED ROCK EGGS, COLLEGE STRAIN,** \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Palmer, Petersfield, Man. 14-5

**OWING TO UNEXPECTED LOCAL DEMAND** sold out of Barred Rocks. Chas. Jopp, Rocanville, Sask. 14-5

**UTILITY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM** eggs laid at University, open range birds, \$3.00 each. Harry Wellon, Bounty, Sask. 14-2

**EGGS, FROM GOVERNMENT INSPECTED** White Rock hens, \$1.50 for 15. Duncan Gates, Estevan, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, Leauties, \$2.50. D. J. Whitney, Dauphin, Man. 14-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, GOOD WINTER** layers, well barred, eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 14-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50. MRS.** Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 14-5

## Minorcas

**HATCHING EGGS FROM GOVERNMENT** Inspected Single Comb Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons, \$4.00, 15; \$7.00, 30; few choice Minorca cockerels, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. V. Lott, Findlater, Sask. 13-6

## POULTRY

**SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR** hatching, price \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of 15. These eggs are from first prize winners at Brandon Winter Fair, 1924. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 13-3

## Orpingtons

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, SELECT STOCK**, winter layers, 15, \$1.50; quantities, write. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, seven, \$2.25, champion tom. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 12-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, prize stock, \$2.50 and \$3.50; young hens, \$1.25. Eggs in season. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 9-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—FEW GOOD COCK-** erels. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Walter Beachell, Rosser, Man. 13-5

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTONS, FROM McAR-** thur's champion strain, cockerels, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.00 for 15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 12-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, BUFF ORPINGTON** laying strain. Pen 1, \$2.00 for 15; pen 2, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. P. C. Loree, Nanton, Alta. 13-2

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM SPLENDID** laying strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 120. Mrs. Sedgewick, Killam, Alta. 13-2

**GOOD PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER-** els, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS**, \$2.00 each. J. Davidson, Two Creeks, Man. 12-6

**EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, FIVE** cents each. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 12-6

**GOOD STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-** erels, \$2.00. J. Finlay, Melora, Man. 12-3

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, WON** ten prizes at Saskatoon Poultry Show, 1924, including 1st, 2nd and 3rd in laying class. Eggs for hatching, special exhibition, \$5.00; special layers, \$4.00; choice utility, \$2.50 per setting. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 14-5

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND HATCHING** eggs, \$2.00 per setting (13); 12 dozen crate, \$18. Five years careful breeding and culling, good winter-laying strain. First prize for dressed cockerels, Eaton's exposition. O. W. Brown, Teulon, Man. 14-2

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE COMB**, government approved, trap-nested. Premium cockerels Alberta Provincial Show heading pens. Booking orders eggs and chicks. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS FROM MY RANGE FLOCK** of Rose Comb Reds. Male birds winners at Calgary and Edmonton shows. 15 eggs, \$1.25. Chas. Kallal, Tofteld, Alta. 13-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, large egg-laying strain, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. W. R. La Barr, Craik, Sask. 13-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, from bred-to-lay stock. Price, \$2.50 each. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. Satisfaction guaranteed. 12-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs, \$1.50 setting; four, \$5.00. Discount on larger quantity. Also cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. T. H. Greenwood, Breckenridge, Sask. 13-2

**ROSE COMBS AND SINGLE COMBS, HATCH-** ing eggs, from prize-winning and heavy-laying stock, \$1.50 and \$3.00, 15. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 13-4

**HATCHING EGGS, RHODE ISLAND REDS**, University strain, \$1.00 for 15. John Barker, Traynor, Sask. 14-5

**SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds. Very healthy stock. Cockerels, \$3.60. A. K. Friesen, Winkler, Man. 13-5

**RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, THREE** dollars. Hatching eggs, 30 for \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 13-5

**REDS, 200-EGG STRAIN; EGGS, CHICKS**, Send for price list. Clerke's Red Farm, Vernon, B.C. 10-6

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS WIN CUP** Saskatoon, look awards. Cockerels, pullets. Hatching eggs for sale. Transcona, Man. 10-5

**PURE BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND RED** eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. J. E. Flanders, Bowsman River, Man. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM DARK ROSE COMB** Rhode Island Reds, pure-bred, \$1.75 for 15 eggs. Mrs. John A. Young, Box 76, Kisbey, Sask. 14-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK RHODE** Island Red hens, \$1.50; \$15, dozen. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 14-3

## Leghorns

**HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED SINGLE** comb White Leghorns, Palmer's Silver medal winter layers, government inspected. You can't get better eggs than ours at any price. \$2.25 per 15, \$8.50 per 100. J. E. Gamey, Newdale, Man. 13-2

**PURE-BRED BLACK LEGHORN YEARLING** hens, \$1.00 and \$1.50. R. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 13-6

## POULTRY

**TOM BARRON 282-300 SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorn eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100; baby chicks, \$18 per 100 after April 15th. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask. 14-5

**SETTING EGGS—FERRIS BARRON 300-EGG** strain, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00, 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. J. Coppock, Castor, Alta. Phone R1113. 14-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN** Leghorn cockerels, seconds, \$1.00. Orders for chicks, \$2.50, 12; eggs, \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Tuttle, Rouleau, Sask. 14-5

**MANITOBA AGRICULTURE COLLEGE SINGLE** Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00; eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. Alfred Allen, Killam, Man. 14-3

**HATCHING EGGS—S.C. WHITE LEGHORN**, female, M.A.C. male, Tom Barron 300-egg strain, crossed; \$1.50 setting of 15. S. L. Davison, Balmoral, Man. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS, FROM UNIVERSITY** White Leghorns, single comb, trap-nested, winter layers, \$2.00 15. Mrs. Britta Sjöberg, Swanson, Sask. 14-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns, Barron-Tannered strain. Hatching eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. H. G. Hallett, Killam, Alta. 14-5

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS**, from stock imported direct from Ferris 300-egg strain, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. John Johnston, Sidney, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, 15** per 15. Few cockerels left at \$2.50. Mrs. Richards, Rutland, Sask. 14-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, good birds, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reaburn, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, Ferris 300-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 14-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs, Ferris strain, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$7.00, 100. Herb. Klineck, Kindersley, Sask. 14-5

**300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, MALES**, females and eggs. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 14-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; hens, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hoeding, Allans, Alta. 14-5

**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING** eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. Jas. Currie, Virden, Alta. 14-5

**SINGLE COMB BLACK LEGHORN COCK-** erels (strain, Turtle Point, New York), \$2.00 three, \$5.00. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 12-6

**WHITE LEGHORNS—FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN** cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 14-5

## BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING** strain. Express paid. Catalog free. February special. Alex. Taylor's Baby Chick Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. 14-5

**BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED, EGG-LAYING** strains. Ten per cent discount until March 15. Price list application. Immediate service. Anson Poultry Yards, 262 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 10-4

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED** best egg-laying strains. February discount. Free catalog. Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. S. Miller, 815 Donald St., Winnipeg. 14-5

**HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 FIFTEEN;** Baby chicks, \$4.00 twelve. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Utility Poultry Farm, Edberg, Alta. 14-5

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-BRED**, best egg-laying strains. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. 14-5

**COLUMBIA POULTRY RANCH, STEVENSON**, B.C., for best chicks Old farms surest. Best Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rocks. 14-5

**BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, 12** per 100. R. T. McKee, Shamnaveau, Sask. 12-4



## SEEDS—Various

**SELLING—MARQUIS REGISTERED WHEAT.** second generation, pure choice, absolutely clean, University strain; second prize, Provincial Seed Fair; special price to clear, \$1.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett.

**SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT.** second generation, 64 pounds per bushel, germination 99%, \$1.75 per bushel. Sweet clover, \$12 per cwt., second prize at Provincial Fair. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS.** second generation, sacked, government sealed, 12 bushels or less, 85 cents per bushel; larger amounts, 75 cents per bushel. Cash with order. Wager and Trawe Bros., Lacombe, Alta.

**REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 23 YEARS** selection, first generation, \$2.00; third, \$1.50; improved, \$1.25. W. A. A. Rowe, Neepawa, Man.

**FOR SALE—FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION** registered Marquis, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per bushel respectively, sacks included. Wm. Whitehead, Kelwood, Man.

**SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT.** second generation, free from all impurities, 97 per cent germination, \$1.50 per bushel, including sacks. A. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask.

**REGISTERED BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERATION** sealed in sacks, 85 cents bushel. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask.

## Wheat

## Get Your Seed Tested

While the Seed Act passed at the last session at Ottawa may appear to work a hardship on farmers selling seed it will prove a benefit, and that benefit can be had at once if you take immediate action.

The act provides that before selling seed you must have a government test on it. Send a pound sample of grain or a two-ounce sample of grass seed to the Dominion Seed Branch, either at 803 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, or Immigration Building, Calgary. A purity test will cost 50c. Samples which warrant it are put through a germination test, which costs an additional 50c. Under ordinary circumstances it will take a week or ten days to get your certificate through.

With this test you can advertise that your seed is up to government standard. You really sell it then with a government guarantee behind it. This will eliminate unscrupulous advertisers, will encourage much freer buying, and should increase your sales.

Get your seed tested at once and you'll get the benefit on this spring's sales. A Classified Ad. in The Guide will do the rest.

## SEED WHEAT

## McKENZIE PEDIGREE VARIETIES

**KOTA**—Stock grown by Premier Bracken—the finest Kota obtainable. Consider quality first—buy the best seed obtainable. Price from Brandon, \$4.00 per bushel; from Moose Jaw, \$4.25 per bushel; from Saskatoon, \$4.35 per bushel; 2 bushel bags at 25c; deduct 5c per bushel for each 25 bushels ordered. **SHIP TODAY.**

**MARQUIS**—Exceptionally fine stocks, ready for the seeder. Government grade No. 1. How much do you need?

In 10 bushel lots from Brandon, \$1.75 per bushel; from Moose Jaw, \$1.85 per bushel; from Saskatoon, \$1.90 per bushel; from Calgary, \$1.95 per bushel; 2 bushel bags at 20c each.

Our Catalog is Free—Send for a Copy Now We handle Vegetable and Flower Seed, Seed Grains, Grasses and Clovers—Everything in Seeds.

A. E. McKENZIE CO. LTD.

Western Canada's Greatest Seed House  
BRANDON SASKATOON  
MOOSE JAW CALGARY

**MR. MARQUIS—THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS** careful selection—is very pure, somewhat rust-resistant and a remarkable heavy yielder. Germination, 98 per cent. First generation, \$1.75; second generation, \$1.20, bags included. Chas. N. Linforth, Raymore, Sask.

**KOTA WHEAT, NORTHERN GROWN, PRO-**duced on new land in a clean district; seed obtained from the Kota Wheat Association in 1923; \$3.50 per bushel, bags included. V. W. Campbell, Kenaston, Sask.

**SELLING—SMALL QUANTITY KOTA WHEAT.** Absolutely pure. Government Test number 53-2122. \$3.25. Sample 10 cents. John Cole, Clearwater, Man.

**KOTA WHEAT, \$2.35 BUSHEL, SACKED;** seed grain certificate number 53-2754. S. J. Ray, R. R. No. 1, Carleton Place, Ont.

**SELER'S EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, No. 1** seed, \$1.25 sacked. Hamersley Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See Rye.

**KOTA WHEAT, SECOND GENERATION,** cleaned, sacked, \$2.75 bushel. Samples. Wm. Blacklock, Gainsboro, Sask.

**SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT, \$1.25,** cleaned, bagged. H. G. Blattner, Wapella, Sask.

**FOR SALE—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$1.10 PER** bushel. Fred Wagner, Spruce Grove, Alta.

## Flax

**SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM** seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel per acre more than Premoet. Cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE SEED FLAX, NOVELTY** flax, grown on breaking and ready for the drill, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. L. H. Tittermore, Pennant, Sask.

**SELLING—600 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMIST** flax, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. each. J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask.

**FLAX, WILT RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT** germination 98, grade one, re-cleaned, \$2.75 bushel, bags extra. Edward Sonstette, Duval, Sask.

**SELLING—PREMIST FLAX, CLEAN, BREAK-**ing grown, no frost, \$2.60, bags extra. S. Barnes, Hafford, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE PREMIST FLAX, RE-**cleaned, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. E. R. Duncan, Hafford, Sask.

## Rye

**PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, THIRD YEAR FROM** Saskatchewan University, yield five to ten bushels per acre to the acre than common rye, average 36 bushels in 1923 on light soil. Machine run, 68c. cleaned, 75c; sacks extra. A. L. Hamel, Hafford, Sask.

## SEEDS

**PROLIFIC SPRING RYE, SELECTED FOR** show at British Empire Exhibition, \$1.10, sacked. Hamersley, Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. See Wheat.

**SPRING RYE, 1,000 BUSHELS, CLEANED,** sacked, 85 cents per bushel. Chas. Dupont, Fenn, Alta.

## Corn

**SEED CORN, EARLY MATURING YELLOW** Dent, \$4.00 100 pounds; small lots, 20 cents pound, prepaid. Matures in 90 days. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota.

**FOR SALE—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, TEST** No. 53-1133, grade 3. One bushel, \$3.50; five bushels, \$3.25; ten bushels over, \$3.00; sacks included. J. E. Manley, Midale, Sask.

## Barley

**TREBI BARLEY, SIX-ROW, GOVERNMENT** test 95%, 75 cents bushel, sacks included. Write for car-load price. John N. Hanson, Rainier, Alta.

**WANTED—BARK'S BARLEY, CLEANED.** State price and send sample. Isaac Motheral, Snowflake, Man.

**WHITE HULLESS BARLEY, GREATEST** bacon maker, government grade No. 1, sacked, \$1.00 bushel. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

**SELLING—60-DAY BEARLESS BARLEY.** Gets wild oats every time. 50c. per bushel, sacks extra. Wm. Olver, Ellsboro, Sask.

**HANNCHEN AND THORPE BARLEY, FROM** registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. A. Lewis, Vancsoy, Sask.

**O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GOVERNMENT GRADE** No. 1, certificate 53-3117, 70c. bushel, bags extra. Argyle, Man. F. N. Ruttan.

**THORPE BARLEY, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT** test 95%, 65c. bushel, sacks extra. Chambers Bros., Madison, Sask.

## Oats

**BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN FROM ELITE** stock secured from Saskatchewan University, grade extra No. 1, yielded 104 bushels per acre, cut slightly green but tests 92%, sacked, sealed, 80c. bushel. Product from these oats can be registered second generation which commands good price. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask.

**CAR BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM EXTRA** good variety second generation, free wild oats, noxious seeds or other grains, 45c. f.o.b. Superb, Sask. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask.

**LEADER OATS, 95% GOVERNMENT GER-**mination, 55c. sacked; Mammoth oats, tall, resist drought best, 70c., sacked. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

**SELLING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, JUST** the thing for young pigs, poultry or calves, cleaned, 80c. per bushel, sacks 20c. extra. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man.

**FOR SALE—BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN** from registered seed, tested by Department of Agriculture, grade No. 1, germination 99 per cent. Elmer Grant, Brandon, Man.

**SEVERAL CARS SEED OATS, CLEAN, GER-**mination 97%, government test, 40c. bushel. Kindersley Grain Growers, Kindersley, Sask.

**SELLING—CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, WOULD** make good seed. Sample request. Geo. Blackstock, Gullivan, Sask.

**SELLING—CAR LOAD BANNER OATS, 40c.** bushel, f.o.b. Imperial, Sask. Sample on request. W. J. Rodman.

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, CLEANED, TESTED,** sacked, 2 1/2 bushel bags, \$2.50 each. Samples free. J. W. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

**MAMMOTH DRY WEATHER OATS, 70 CENTS,** bags included. J. F. Featherstonhaugh, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

**SELLING—CAR PURE BANNER OATS, THIRD** generation, grade No. 1, seed cleaned, 45 cents bushel. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask.

## Grass Seed

## KILL SOW THISTLE

and get a crop at the same time by sowing Buckwheat, \$1.25 bus., sacked, or Trebi (the best weed-fighting Barley known) 85c. bus., sacked. f.o.b. Oakville, Man.

—C. H. BURNELL, OAKVILLE, MAN.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, \$12 PER** 100, exhibited British Empire Exhibition by Dominion government; Western rye grass, \$8.00; rye and broom mixed, \$9.00; all tested; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask.

**CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8820-** 1/2 11th Street, Edmonton, offers the genuine Alta-swede red clover seed, Alberta University strain, tested successfully seven years, recommended seedling in rows 18 inches apart, five pound acre, \$1.00 pound.

**SELLING—MILLET, ALL GOVERNMENT** tested and graded. Early Fortune, No. 1, 4c. No. 2, 3c.; Common, No. 1, 4c.; Siberian, No. 1, 5 1/2c.; No. 2, 4 1/2c.; Hog, No. 1, 4c.; White Blossom sweet clover No. 2, 13c. J. H. Elliott, Carnduff, Sask.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—HAVING** grown my own seed since 1914 am offering a hardy acclimatized seed, free from bad weeds, scarified, government standard, \$12 per cwt.; 500 cwt. \$11.50; best cotton bags free. W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask.

**TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, No. 1 GRADE** and purity test, germination 99% in four days, cleaned, graded, tested and shipped direct from government elevator, Calgary. Price \$13.50 per 100 pounds. Jno. McD. Davidson, Agent, Coal-dale, Alta.

**SELLING—MILLET, EARLY FORTUNE, No. 1,** 4c.; No. 2, 3c.; Siberian, No. 2, 4 1/2c. All government graded and tested. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask.

**GOOD CLEAN BROME GRASS SEED, 10c.** per pound, also good clean Western Rye grass seed at 7c. per pound, sacked. Karl S. Haukom, Youngstown, Alta.

**RYE GRASS SEED, THIRD PRIZE PROVINCIAL** Seed Fair, cleaned, free from weeds, nine cents per pound, sacked. Unity, Sask. D. McEachern, 13-2

**BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED,** clean, heavy, sacked, ten cents pound. Reduction on large orders. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT** grade No. 1 germination 98%, cleaned and bagged, 6 1/2 cents per pound. Quality guaranteed. Sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, HEAVY, CLEAN SEED,** high germination, seven cents pound, bagged. W. Mustard, Westholm Farm, Creelman, Sask.

**WANTED—QUOTATION AND GOVERNMENT** inspection number on half ton Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover seed. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

**ALSIKE CLOVER—DO YOU WANT SEED** that is acclimatized? Grown here 12 years, needs no inoculation, 20c. per pound, bags free. Cloverdale Farm, Keystone, Alta.

**SELLING—MILLET, GOVERNMENT TESTED:** No. 1 Early Fortune, \$4.00; Hog, \$3.50; Siberian, \$4.00; Common, \$4.00 per 100 pounds; sacks included. Preston Bros., Carnduff, Sask.

**ALFALFA SEED, 45 CENTS POUND, F.O.B.** Baltic, variegated strain, government grade No. 2. Successfully grown 14 years. No noxious weeds.

## SEEDS

**SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED,** cleaned and sacked, germination test 96%, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. Robert Grosenick, Timney, Sask.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED ON** special power machinery, free from noxious weeds, bags included, seven cents. A. G. Shoaf, Hallgarth, Sask.

**SOLD ALL MY BROME GRASS SEED, AND I** wish to thank my many customers. H. G. Strang, Greenway, Man.

**SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED, SACK-**ed, four cents pound. Fred Roach, Douglass, Sask.

**RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, SIX DOLLARS** per 100 pounds, bagged. Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask.

**BROME SEED, ALSO TIMOTHY, EIGHT** cents pound. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask.

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** high germination, six cents per pound, sacks included. T. J. Coppock, Castor, Alta.

**SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET,** 3c.; Siberian, 4 1/2c., graded No. 2, government test. W. J. McGowan, Carnduff, Sask.

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100,** sacks included. Sample on request. J. A. Bouey, Viewfield, Sask.

**RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED,** high germination. Price to clear, 6c. pound, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask.

**SELLING—MILLET, COMMON, BEST FOR-**age variety, \$4.00 per cwt., cleaned, sacked. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man.

**SELLING—HUNGARIAN AND COMMON** millet, 3 1/2c. pound. Edw. Pfirmer, Kane, Man.

**WANTED—1,600 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED.** State variety and price, sacked, f.o.b. shipping point. Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**WANTED—PRICES ON 2,000 POUNDS BROME** grass seed. Must be clean and good germination. Matt. Heron, Vanguard, Sask.

**BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST, GRADE** one, cleaned and sacked, 10c. pound. William Leslie, Grayville, Man.

**SELLING—BROME MILLET, GOVERNMENT** tested, germination 94%, \$2.75 per 100, bagged, f.o.b. Fertile, Sask. Ernest Malin.

**WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND** sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask.

**BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, TEN** cents per pound. J. H. Connell, Gladys, Alta.

**BROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED,** ten cents pound. Wm. Hansteen, Craigville, Alta.

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled, scarified, lagged, \$10 per 100. A. Currie, Delfsie, Sask.

**FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 10c. PER** pound. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta.

**BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, 10c. PER** pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta.

**SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, \$4.00** 100, bags free. B. J. Smith, Timney, Sask.

**SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, \$5.00 PER 100,** sacks extra. T. W. Wilson, Glenella, Man.

## POTATOES

**EARLY OHIO POTATOES, FROM CERTIFIED** seed, 100 bushels, \$1.15; small lots, \$1.25 per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Balmoral. Cash with order. Freight must be prepaid if shipped before May 1. Main Bros., Balmoral, Man.

**WONDERFUL HEAVY-YIELDING PRAIRIE** flower potatoes, selected seed, \$1.00 per bushel, five, \$4.00; ten, \$7.00; 20, \$13. Cash with order. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

**EDEN GROVE FARM PURE HAND-PICKED** Irish Cobblers and Wee McGregor potatoes, 75 cents per bushel, sacked. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.

**IRISH COBBLER AND EMPIRE STATE PO-**tatoes, certified seed, government inspected, \$1.00 bushel, sacked. Discount on quantities. Order early. Henry Young, Millet, Alta.

**SELLING—POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL,** large size. Can ship from Venn or Amazon. George Bellig, Amazon, Sask.

**SEED POTATOES, IRISH COBBLERS, GOOD** yielders, one dollar bushel, sacked. W. B. Rea, Dauphin, Man.

**SELLING—FINE EARLY WHITE, ALSO EARLY** Irish potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel. Geo. Herd, Milten, Sask.

**PURE EARLY OHIO POTATOES, 85c. BUSHEL,** sacked. J. Wake, Borden, Sask.

## NURSERY STOCK

**RASPBERRIES, LOUDEN, SUNBEAM, ST.** Regis Everbearing, and Progressive Everbearing Strawberries, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$5.00; Senator Dunlap Strawberries, dozen, 60c.; 100, \$2.50; Black Currants, Rhubarb, Irises, 20c. each; Virginia Creeper, 15c.; Roses, red and pink, 60c.; Peonies, red, white and pink, beauties, 50c.; Asparagus roots, dozen, 40c.; Caragana trees, dozen, 40c. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treosbank, Man.

**\$1.00 POSTPAID (ANY ONE SELECTION)—50** Everbearing Strawberries, 30 Gladstoll, three Peonies, four Evergreens, seven Hardy Flowers, 25 Raspberries. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, Box 9, Taylors Falls, Minn.

**LOVELY LARGE LILAC TREES, DOZEN, \$1.00;** dozen Iris plants and one fruit jar label book, \$1.50. Books, 114 labels, 25c.; five, \$1.00; postpaid. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treosbank, Man.

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PRO-**gressive, \$5.50 per 100; new extra heavy bearing variety, Champion, \$6.50 per 100, prepaid. Boughens Nursery, Valley River, Man.

**PLANTER'S GUIDE AND NURSERY CATALOG** now ready. Free to prospective planters. Send for it today. Boughens Nursery, Valley River, Man.

**SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS,** nine generations under Alberta conditions without a failure, \$2.50 per 100, postpaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta.

**RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER 100; GOOSE-**berry bushes, 20 cents each. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man.

**RASPBERRY CANES FOR SALE, \$3.50 PER** 100, postpaid. Order early. Clarke Rathwell, Ripthart, Sask.

**DAKOTA STRAWBERRIES, HARDEST** variety known, only 50c. dozen, postpaid. J. F. Allan, Naseby, Sask.

**SELLING—MULTIPLIER ONION SETS, FOUR** pounds, 25c., f.o.b. Dugald, Man. John Lowndes, Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask.

## FARM LANDS

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year, and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6%. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 923 1st St. East.

## FARM LANDS

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunities to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes so a steady market is assured at all times. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education whenever there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre, with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. J. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

**\$900 GETS MONEY-MAKING FARM, SEVEN** cattle, three horses, tools, flock poultry, bees, rabbits, elder press, incubator, cream separator, vehicles, implements, etc.; 145 acres, near village, city markets; 80 acres tillage, creek-watered pasture, valuable timber and wood, apple orchard; fine two-story nine-room house, beautiful maple-shaded lawn, 54-ft. barn, basement stables, running water, poultry houses. To settle immediately \$4,500 gets all, only \$900 needed. Details and how farmers sold seven head cattle for \$20,000, page 49 big illustrated bargain catalog money-making farms, best sections United States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 62613 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

**CARROT RIVER VALLEY—SECTION FARM,** six miles north Tisdale on Canadian National, also adjoining new survey of Canadian Pacific. Soil deep, rich, black garden loam, clay subsoil, high warm land, level, perfectly drained by creek; 300 acres cultivated, plowed ready for spring work. Practically all new land. Section fenced with tamarac posts. Splendid house. Crop raised during last three years 20,000 bushels wheat, 4,780 oats, 976 flax (from 50 acres), 650 barley. For further information, apply The Union Trust Company Limited, Winnipeg.

**MANITOBA IMPROVED FARMS—READY TO** go on and produce. Good selections, best districts. Some close to Winnipeg. Farms under cultivation with 1923 summer-fallow. Seed bed ready for spring seeding. Buildings, wells, fencing. Districts highly organized respecting facilities, social, educational, religious, telephones. Good roads, markets, neighbors. Prices \$10 to \$30 per acre, easy terms. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways, 3,000 acres of the most fertile, irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stables, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

**13,000 ACRES OF WILD LAND, CLOSE TO** Hearty and Ridgedale, in the Carrot River Valley, a district in which the crop never fails. Very easy terms to actual settlers. For map and price list, apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**S.W. 34-46-15 W. 2, 160 ACRES, FOUR MILES** from Ridgedale, in the best part of the famous Carrot River Valley. 60 acres cultivated, new frame house, barn and chicken house, \$30 per acre on easy terms. Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**320 ACRES, TWO MILES FROM TOWN, \$3,500** worth buildings, 90 acres under plow, good water, all fenced, good soil, near lake. Quick sale price, \$4,000, \$500 cash, \$320 per year at 7%. Apply or write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man.

**SOUTH AMERICA LAND—BEST ON EARTH,** all tillable, agriculture, fruit and stock, \$2.50 per acre, ten years' time. No winter. No taxes. Booklet 50c., literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon.

**HALF-SECTION, ALL FENCED, HOUSE,** stables, good water, free range, wood, 100 acres broken, already for crop, \$20 acre, \$500 cash, balance terms. James Enright, Invermay, Sask.

**FOR SALE—S.W. 1/4 31-35-12 W. 2nd, FOUR** miles from station, 50 acres broke, all fenced. Price \$24 per acre. Thomas Anderson, Kelvington, Sask.

**FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, CLEAR, ONE** and a half miles from town, Kelvington, Sask., district, for young cows and heifers. A. H. Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask., Canada.

**ONTARIO FARM, SNAP FOR QUICK SALE, 1**



## MACHINERY and AUTOS

(Continued from Previous Page)

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS,** wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80% Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hummers, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

**SELLING—10-20 TITAN, NEW 1920, USED** only plowing stubble, 400 acres, breaking 20. Price \$525. Three-furrow Oliver engine plow, \$125. McLaughlin light six car, run 10,000 miles, 1916 since 1921, cost \$1,600. Price \$500. Several sound young horses for sale or trade. Fred Campbell, Kelsey, Alta.

**SELLING—38 SHOES FOR VAN BRUNT** drills, used only, \$2.50 each, or exchange for 14-foot Bissell or International disc, must be good repair. Also one 1900 power washer and wringer, good condition, \$30. R. S. Bingham, Amulet, Sask. 13-2

**FLOWERS—COCKSHUTT 14-INCH ENGINE,** breaker and stubble bottoms, like new, \$100. Grain Growers two-furrow disc, nearly new, \$75. Oliver sulky, 14-inch, both bottoms, nearly new, \$40. John Deere sulky, rod bottom, \$15. J. P. Talbot, Forgan, Sask.

**FOR SALE—TRACTOR, PLOWMAN, 15-30,** nearly new, \$500 cash. Also plows, Emerson-Brantingham, four stubble and three breaker bottoms, engine lift, \$200, separate, f.o.b. Birch Hills, Sask. Clarence Brooks.

**SELLING—CASE 12-25 TRACTOR, \$350; JOHN** Deere four-bottom power-lift engine cost, \$150. Red River Special 22-horse separator, \$400; Bissell eight-foot packer mulcher, \$75. C. M. Latta, Zealandia, Sask. 13-3

**10-20 TITAN INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR,** complete, good running order. Used four seasons. Accept team young horses and \$400 cash. Cash, \$300. Gordon Paterson, Stonewall, Man.

**REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE** plows, Economy discs, Mandt wagons, Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 12-3

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES,** magnetos, gears, carburetors, generators, all kinds and makes. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 13-13

**9-18 CASE KEROSENE TRACTOR, GRAND** Detour, 14-inch power lift gang, only plowed 75 acres. Good as new, \$600. Cash only. Randolph Bell, Denzil, Sask. 14-2

**SELLING—CASE 10-18 TRACTOR, GOOD** running order, and Grand Detour two-bottom 14-inch tractor plow, \$400. C. L. Andrews, Bird's Hill, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—THREE-FOUR-FURROW JOHN** Deere stubble plow; eight-foot La Crosse engine disc harrow tandem. Above articles nearly new. What offers? Thos. Slater, Lemberg, Sask. 14-2

**FEED CRUSHER, 6 x 12, ROLLERS RE-** sharpened this winter, good order, \$30. M. Sillerud, Abbey, Sask.

**FOR SALE—12-24 LA CROSSE TRACTOR, \$225;** Oliver engine gang, three stubble bottoms, \$100. S. W. Morgan, Aberdeen, Sask.

**SELLING—HEIDER 12-20, IN EXCELLENT** state of repairs, plowed 500 acres, \$350. Martens Bros., Hearne, Sask. 14-3

**WANT FOUR-DISC ENGINE PLOW, GOOD** condition, price reasonable. Frank Standeven, Lacadena, Sask. 14-3

**WILL GIVE PARTY MY 25-75 CASE STEAM** engine who will plow 75 acres scrub. T. Turnbull 205 Scott Block, Winnipeg. 14-2

**SELLING—SIX-FURROW COCKSHUTT 14-IN-** gang, stubble and breaking bottoms, good as new, \$150 cash. A. M. Arnott, Dunrea, Man. 14-2

**BARGAIN—WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 12-25,** newly overhauled, almost new. R. J. Kennedy, National Trust Co., Winnipeg. 14-2

**SELLING—TWO 15-30 ONE-CYLINDER** Rumely Oil-Pulls, ready for work, \$500 and \$775 cash. R. A. Wolff, Liberty, Sask. 14-2

**FOR SALE—SEED DRILL DRAG HARROWS,** weight 60 pounds; 20-drill, \$11; 24-drill, \$13; strong and durable. Harle Bros., Regina. 14-2

**SELLING—490 CHEVROLET CAR, GOOD CON-** dition, newly painted. Robert Hicks, Kelso, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—BISSELL MULTI-PACKER, 10 FT.,** good as new. First \$100 takes packer, f.o.b. Marengo, Sask. N. W. Stewart. 13-3

**SELLING—THREE-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE** gang, \$75; breaker bottoms, \$25 extra. John H. Parker, Sanford, Man. 13-2

**FOR SALE—ONE TWO-TON TRUCK, 45 CASE** engine, one year used. Cheap. Fr. Hey, Strasbourg, Sask. 13-2

**SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR AND PLOW,** used 31 days, excellent condition, \$500 cash. James P. Davis, Oakburn, Man. 13-4

**SELLING—15-30 LAUSON TRACTOR, GOOD** repair; Massey-Harris four-horse spring tooth cultivator. A. Currie, Dellisle, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—ANGLE LUGS FOR TITAN 10-20,** little used, \$20. Fred Hayne, Killarney, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—32-HORSE CASE STEAM ENGINE;** 15-barrel tank; 40-62 Case separator. Terms, write C. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 14-6

**FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR HORSES OR** car, one 12-20 Nilson tractor, in good condition. Millford Wagner, Rosetown, Sask. 14-2

**WANTED—SHINGLE SAW BLADE. CHAS.** Poemert, Stony Plain, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING—COCKSHUTT FIVE-FURROW** power-lift plow, Box 210 Nokomis, Sask. 13-3

## Welding and Machine Work

**CYLINDER REBORING—OVERSIZE PISTONS** and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine & Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 12-13

**CYLINDER GRINDING—TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs. Welding. Pfelehard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 6-13

**RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW,** Sask. Cylinder reborning. Crank-shafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 9-8

**WELDING SPECIALISTS, ELECTRIC, OXY-** acetylene. Reliable weld. Manitoba Welding, 58 Princess, Winnipeg. 13-3

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

**WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,** Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary. 11-13

## Bees and Beekeeper's Supplies

**ITALIAN BEES—FULL COLONIES, \$20; NEW** ten-frame dove-tailed Langstroth hives. Ten per cent discount, cash with order. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Winnipeg. 13-3

**ITALIAN BEES IN TEN-FRAME HIVES, \$20;** quarter books order; 10% off for cash; without bottom and cover \$2.00 less; May delivery; no disease; safe arrival guaranteed. John Bickens-derfer, Hudson Bay Jet., Sask. 14-3

**BEES IN CAR LOTS, FREE OF DISEASE,** eight-frame hives, \$7.50; ten-frame hives, \$9.00. June first loading. Box 437, Boulder, Colorado. 13-4

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

## BEES AND MORE BEES

**WE shall receive between May 5 and 10,** 2,000 two lb. packages in solid express car. We guarantee every package in perfect condition. These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. All packages containing liquid food and queens in each package.

**Prices for April—All cash, 5 per cent. discount:**  
Full colonies, in lots of 10 ..... \$15 each  
Full colonies, in lots of 100 ..... \$13 each

**2-lb. Packages**  
2-lb. package, in lots of 10 ..... \$5.00 each  
2-lb. package, in lots of 10 ..... \$4.85  
2-lb. package, in lots of 25 ..... \$4.75  
2-lb. package, in lots of 50 ..... \$4.50  
2-lb. package, in lots of 100 ..... \$4.25

**R. J. SMITH (Canadian Representative)**  
1968 PORTAGE AVE., ST. JAMES  
For J. E. MORGANT, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP-** ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

**THE BEES THAT GET THE HONEY—ITALIAN** 10-frame hives, \$20; eight-frame hives, \$18; 10% discount with order now. May delivery. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 11-5

**ITALIANS—STRONG COLONIES, NEW TEN-** frame Langstroth hives, \$20. Book now. May delivery. 10% discount for cash with order. Turner, Duval, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, WRITE FOR** descriptive price list. M. C. Berry & Co., P.O. Box 1016, Winnipeg, Man. 6-9

**BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS'** supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 14-5

**STRONG COLONIES ITALIANS, TEN-FRAME** Langstroth hives, \$18 cash. Further information from W. Gledhill 656 Bessford Winnipeg. 10-5

**BEES AND SUPPLIES, NO DISEASE. SUPER-** ior quality. Lowest prices. R. C. Schurtz, Strilber, Alta. 14-5

**BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES, BEES, LOWEST** prices. Special beginners' outfits. Catalog free. F. W. Jones & Son, Bedford, Que. 14-5

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## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**\$1,500 WILL HANDLE NEW AND SECOND-** hand business in one of the best interior towns of B.C. Will welcome strictest investigation. Later at Bradstreet and Dunn. Will teach you the business if required. If you want a good business showing good profits, investigate this. P.O. Box 200A, Penticton, B.C. 13-2

## CHIROPRACTOR

**CHIROPRACTIC IS DECIDEDLY EFFECTIVE** in the cure of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, indigestion, weakness, etc. Write Dr. Hugh J. Munro, 930 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 14-5

## DRINKS AND CORDIALS

**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-** able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard-Bellvue Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg. 14-5

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**DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE** Block, Winnipeg. 251f

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**LOOK TO YOUR BREAD! HO-MAYDE BREAD** Improver will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf, which will not dry out so quickly; perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer, or send 15 cents for a package. C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 11-6

**FREE LITERATURE—CALAMITIES—WHY** permitted? Fall of Babylon. Where are the Dead? Booklets—The Bible Hell, What? 10 cents. World's Distress, Why? 10 cents. Postpaid. Bible Study Club, Box 1622, Winnipeg. 11-7

**REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE** makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland. 10-5

**CLEAN COAL—WE SPECIALIZE IN CO-** operation with United Grain Growers' locals and creameries. Write direct to us for prices and freight rates. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-5

**HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT** work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. W. J. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 14-2

## HAY AND FEED

**SELLING—GOOD MIDLAND HAY, CAR** lots, \$8.00 ton. B. I. Sigvaldason, Arbrog, Man. 13-3

**Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.**

## NEW MAPLE SYRUP

**GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE, \$14** CASH PER CRATE OF SIX IMPERIAL GALLONS, F.O.B. TORONTO.

**N. K. McLEAN**  
32 ALEXANDER STREET, TORONTO

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY—WILL DELIVER** 120 pound orders your nearest station. Clover, Manitoba, 17c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17½c.; Alberta, 18c. Amber, Manitoba, 15c.; Saskatchewan, 15½c.; Alberta, 16c. Buckwheat all sold. Discount large orders. Advertisement may not appear again, but will continue filling orders at above prices. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario.

**McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED NUMBER** one pure white clover, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat, \$5.50 per crate 60 pounds. N. K. McLean, 32 Alexander St., Toronto. 13-3

**KROUSE & SONS, RELIABLE GRADES OF** honey. Clover, \$8.00; amber, \$7.00; clover and buckwheat mixed, \$6.00 per 60-pound crate. Colosse Heights Quebec Ont. 81f

**SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY,** \$7.20; buckwheat and clover mixed, \$6.00. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 12-5

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

**MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED PURE, WILL** deliver 12 imperial gallons at \$3.50 per gallon to your nearest station. William H. Lynn, Gorrie, Ont. 14-3

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY AND MAPLE SYRUP.** Write for low price and guarantee. R. Rosebrough, Saskatoon. 13-5

**PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR NEAREST** station. 1 light amber, 120 pounds, \$17.75. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 13-5

**PURE MAPLE SYRUP—RIGHT FROM THE** farm to the consumer. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 11-8

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

**BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG—AMERICAN** plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 1f

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR** lots at wholesale prices from mill to consumer. Price lists free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 4-13

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-** arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 14-3

**SPRUE POLES, FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD.** Write for delivered prices. Northern Carriage and contracting Company Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 14-3

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND TELEPHONE** poles, delivered in car lots. A. Manson, Avola, B.C. 14-3

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS, DE-** livered your station. E. Hall, Solesqua, B.C. 14-3

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**MONUMENTS**  
Write for Catalogue and Prices  
**WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, LTD.**  
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

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**MOTOR BOATS, NEW AND USED ENGINES.** All makes of inboard and outboard engines sold and repaired. Marine supplies. Motor Boat Garage Co., Norwood, Man. 14-5

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**SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW, SASK.** Pianos, victrolas, records, sheet music. Expert Phonograph repairs. Send for catalogues. 7-9

**ALL MAKES PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED.** Prompt attention country orders. Jones and Cross, Edmonton. 10-8

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**RADIO CATALOGUE FREE, ILLUSTRATED,** describes complete sets and parts for assembling with hook-up. Established 1913. Sun Electric Co., Regina. 11-9

**SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE ON SETS** and parts. Electric Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 11-26

**WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.** Acme Electric Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 7-13

## SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED—HANDY MAN TO CARE FOR** garden and small fruit, help with farm chores; middle aged. Will hire by year. J. M. Fleenor, Central Butte, Sask. 14-5

**EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME, WRITING** for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details Free. Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis, Mo. 14-5

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**MARRIED MAN WANTS POSITION ON FARM** by month or year, seven years' experience on small grain and potato raising, good milkster, wife first-class cook and housekeeper; have three small children, eldest four years. H. M. Roe, 501 Gostlin St., Hammond, Indiana, U.S.A. 14-5

**WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR TRACTOR** plowing, stubble, summerfallow, breaking. Ample power. Work guaranteed. Box 146 Kenville, Man. 14-3

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,** barristers, solicitors etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man. 14-5

## STOCKS AND BONDS

**BONDS**  
**DOMINION PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL**  
We will gladly furnish quotations and full information.  
**OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER**  
Established 1881  
234 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

**WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD-** ing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron and Erie Bldg., Winnipeg. 14-5

**100 SHARES CANADIAN GUARANTY TRUST** stock to trade for horses, cattle or good stallion. Par value \$2,000. T. A. McInnis, 1737 Rose St., Regina. 13-2

## TOBACCO

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA** brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.50; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.75; Haubourg, \$4.00; Quenel, \$4.25; Perfum Italia, \$4.25. Cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes wholesale and retail. Richard-Bellvue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 4-13

**TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD** Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 14-5

**LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO** tobacco (Burley), bright, mild and full flavored; pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00; delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money, postage and expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Scaman, Dresden, Ont. 13-5

## MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,** Brandon, Man. 12-5

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN** Street, Winnipeg. 461f

## Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

**DRS. KESTEN AND MCGILLIVRAY, VETERIN-** ary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-2f

## Watch Repairing

**PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.** watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

## HENS

LIVE

Over 6 lbs., extra fat, 21c; over 5 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 12c.  
Ducks ..... 13c  
Geese ..... 13c  
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs., 15c; 4-5 lbs., 12c; Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 17c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.  
Dressed Turkeys and Chickens, 3c lb. more. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until April 15. Write for crates if required.  
**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**  
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

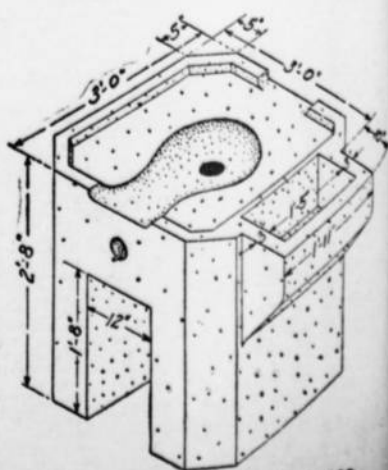
## Poultry Management

Lice and disease are the chief drawbacks in poultry keeping. If the poultry house is kept clean of lice the fowls can rid themselves of the vermin by the use of the dust bath. Drenching the poultry house with kerosene emulsion is a very effective remedy. Large grey lice destroy many young chickens and turkeys. We anoint their heads with sweet oil and it is very effective. Roup is the most prevalent disease and exists in many forms, the symptoms being hoarse breathing, swelled eyes and heads, etc. We know of no sure cure for this, and rather than endanger the rest of the flock, we destroy the sick birds and thoroughly clean and disinfect the premises.

Chicks should not be kept with adults until well advanced in growth, and pullets intended for winter laying will thrive best when the young cockerels are removed. The poultry house should be cleaned every day and by the use of dropping boards it is easily done and much space saved. If the flock is confined in yards it is greatly to advantage to have it divided into two parts, and while the one is cultivated and sown to green food, the other will be in use, thus keeping the ground in both sweet and clean, and enabling a crop to be grown to help out the feeding end.—Nelson McIntyre.

## Practical Concrete Forge

The accompanying diagram shows a practical farm forge which may be built out of concrete, if the farmer is handy with tools and is willing to take the necessary care. The construction as shown may be considerably simplified by making the corners square other than by a small triangular strip, and by leaving off the coal receptacle on the front. Plenty of reinforcing rods should be used, especially across and around the edges and around all the thinner parts. In no case, however, should the reinforcing rods come closer than within one-half inch of the surface. Construction diagrams for this forge can be secured by sending 10 cents to the Department of Farm Mechanics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. In general, however, an ordinary commercial forge will be found cheaper and better, and it can be moved around more easily.



Concrete Forge D-160



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 28, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Market registered a new low point on liquidation of May wheat today. Close of 97c on that delivery came as a surprise to the trade although it was admitted that market was in a weak position with small actual export demand in evidence. American markets have fallen steadily for the past week and local market not being under any pressure has held comparatively firm although dropping fractionally. At the moment this market is not in a healthy position. The export demand is admittedly poor and with the releasing of May wheat bought at higher prices last fall by the speculative element the market gets weaker the lower it goes. There is some reason to believe that more grain has been sold for spring shipment than has been reported, as eastern terminal elevators are pretty well shipped out and opening navigation wheat has been in fair demand. Undoubtedly there will be good buying by export houses should the market go a little lower.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Markets have been weak during the week with May oats making a new low level for the crop. Some export business reported in oats on the decline and will require to continue if much improvement in values can be looked for as stocks in all positions are very heavy. There is not much pressure on barley. Stocks are small and appear to be in good hands. A good demand for all grades of cash barley with very light offerings.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	March 24 to 29 inclusive.	24	25	26	27	28	29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
May 98	97	97	98	98	97	97	100	117	
July 100	99	99	100	100	99	99	102	118	
Oct. 98	98	97	98	97	97	98	100	—	
Oats—									
May 38	36	36	37	37	36	36	39	49	
July 39	38	38	38	38	38	38	40	49	
Barley—									
May 60	60	60	60	60	60	60	61	57	
July 58	57	57	57	57	57	57	59	58	
Flax—									
May 208	202	202	204	202	202	202	211	258	
July 209	204	203	205	202	202	202	211	248	
Rye—									
May 64	64	65	65	65	65	65	66	82	
July 66	66	65	66	66	66	66	67	83	

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed March 28, as follows: May, 8s 10½d; July, 8s 9½d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$1.38½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May, \$1.16½; July \$1.16½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.15½; No. 1 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.15½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.09½ to \$1.13½; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.09½; No. 3 northern, \$1.04½ to \$1.09½. Winter wheat—Minnesota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.08½ to \$1.18½; No. 1 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.16½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.10½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.01 to \$1.09; No. 1 durum, 99c to \$1.06; No. 2 amber, 99c to \$1.07; No. 2 durum, 98c to \$1.5; No. 3 amber, 96c to \$1.05; No. 3 durum, 94c to \$1.02. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½c to 70½c; No. 3 yellow, 68½c to 69½c; No. 2 mixed, 68½c to 69½c; No. 3 mixed, 67½c to 68½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 42½c to 43½c; No. 3 white, 42½c to 43½c; No. 4 white, 39½c to 41½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 67c to 71c; medium to good, 62c to 66c; lower grades, 58c to 61c. Rye—No. 2, 60½c to 61½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.38 to \$2.43.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 1,100; calves, 900; hogs, 11,500; sheep 500; cars 187.  
Cattle—Beef steers, \$8.50 to \$11.50, bulk of sale, \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers, \$3.25 to \$10; bulk of sale, \$4.00 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; bulk of sale, \$2.50 to \$3.25; bulls, \$3.25 to \$5.00; bulk of sale, \$3.75 to \$4.00; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.75; bulk of sale, \$4.50 to \$9.25; stock feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$7.50; bulk of sale, \$5.00 to \$6.50.  
Hogs—Range, \$10 to \$15.75; bulk of sale, \$15.50.  
Sheep—Lambs, \$10 to \$15.75; bulk of sale, \$3.00 to \$10.75; ewes, \$3.00 to \$10.75; wethers, \$8.00 to \$12; yearlings, \$11 to \$14; bucks, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow—No Canadians, larger supply Scotch, medium and prime 11c to 13c, alive, heaves 10½c to 11c; 300 Irish 10½c to 11½c, restriction still in force.  
Birkenhead—1,300 Canadians, 18½c to 19½c, in sink.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 68s to 74s, bales 72s to 80s; American, 62s to 66s; Irish, 90s to 96s; Danish, 80s to 86s, market slow throughout, but steady and showing hopeful tendency. Danish killings estimated 68,000.

## WHEAT PRICES

March 24 to 29 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 24	96	93	89	85	79	73
25	95	92	88	84	78	73
26	95	92	88	84	78	73
27	96	93	89	85	79	74
28	95	92	88	83	77	73
29	96	93	88	84	78	74
Week Ago	98	95	91	86	80	75
Year Ago	115	113	110	104	98	91

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

March 24 to March 29, inclusive

March 24 to March 29, inclusive														
Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Mar. 24	69	36	33	33	32	30	61	54	51	50	206	202	183	63
25	69	35	32	32	31	29	60	53	51	50	201	197	177	62
26	69	35	32	32	31	29	60	54	52	50	201	197	177	63
27	70	36	33	33	32	30	60	54	51	50	204	199	179	64
28	69	35	32	32	31	29	60	54	51	50	202	197	177	63
29	70	35	32	32	31	29	60	54	51	50	202	197	177	63
Week Ago	71	37	34	34	33	31	62	55	52	51	209	205	186	64
Year Ago	85	51	46	46	45	44	56	52	49	49	260	255	238	81

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending March 28, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,360; hogs, 7,214; sheep, 211. Last week: Cattle, 4,231; hogs, 7,749; sheep, 262.

Receipts on this market during the past week are practically the same as the previous one with cattle prices holding steady on the medium grades and a shade stronger on the better finished ones. There continues to be far too many half-finished cattle coming forward, and we cannot urge too strongly that wherever possible those who have feed and accommodation to by all means hold these half-finished cattle back and fit them for the middle May market. Choice export steers will bring from 6c to 6½c. Prime butcher steers from 5½c to 6c, with a few tops a shade higher. Prime butcher cows 4c to 4½c. Prime heifers 5c, with a few fancy ones slightly higher. A few choice baby beef are coming forward bringing 6½c, with odd ones up as high as 7c. Choice short-keep feeder steers continue in good demand at prices ranging from 4½c to 5c; medium qualities and lighter ones from 4c to 4½c. Common feeder steers, also common breeding heifers are not wanted at any price. Good breedy stock heifers, however, are finding a ready market at around 3c.

During the latter part of the current week hog prices have developed a slightly stronger undertone, thick-smooths at time of writing bringing 7c, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. A government order-in-council has been passed authorizing a change in stock yard hog weights and grades, taking effect April 1. Under this change the weight of select hogs on a fed and watered basis will be from 180 to 230 lbs. Thick-smooths 170 to 220 pounds. Heavies up to 270 pounds; extra heavies, 270 pounds and over. Shop hogs 130 to 170 pounds.

Very few sheep and lambs are coming on this market. Best lambs are bringing up to 12½c; medium qualities 10c to 11c. Best sheep from 5c to 6c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.00
Good to choice steers	5.25 to 5.75
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.25
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.75
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.50 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.75 to 5.25
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 55.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	8.00 to 9.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Choice heavy calves	4.00 to 4.25
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 3.25

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Market remains weak, prices unchanged. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 21c to 22c, seconds 18c, cases included. Retailing, extras 35c, firsts 26c to 29c, seconds 25c. Local receipts very heavy. Three cars rolling East from Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. Poultry: Unchanged. Live chickens 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c, cocks 7c, ducks 9c, geese 9c, turkeys 12c.

## REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW

—Eggs: Receipts very heavy with a marked improvement in quality over previous years. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 21c, firsts 19c, seconds 15c. The North Battleford section report receipts

Made in All Styles,  
Breechingless, Side  
Backer, Express, etc.

**Walsh No-Buckle Harness**

**NO BUCKLES TO TEAR**

**NO RINGS TO WEAR**

**30 DAYS  
FREE TRIAL**

**Post Yourself** on this new way of making harness, which is three times stronger than buckle harness. Before you buy harness, let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days' Free Trial, to show you why this harness is three times stronger without buckles, better looking and handier in every way. If not convinced, send it back at my expense. The Walsh is a proven success on thousands of farms for over 8 years.

## Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1½-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckles will break at the buckle at about 350 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packer's Northern Steer Hide Leather—best that can be tanned.

## NOW MADE IN CANADA

## No Duty to Pay

For over eight years Walsh No-Buckle Harness has been a nation-wide success in the United States. For years Canadian farmers have been asking for Walsh Harness. So now I have a Canadian factory to supply you.

Prompt shipment from warehouse near you.

## COSTS LESS — LASTS TWICE AS LONG

The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. Users show average repair cost of only 9 cents per year. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjusted to fit any horse. Write today for new reduced prices.

## Send No Money—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Write today for free book, prices, and thirty days' trial offer, also how to make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors.

James M. Walsh, Pres., WALSH HARNESS CO., Dept. 40, 42 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

**Your Copy Is Ready-Write Today**



steadily increasing. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 19c, firsts 17c, seconds 14c. Poultry: Unchanged.

## The Open Forum

Continued from Page 22

The farmer cannot carry the provincial load as it is and with the city load added the case becomes utterly hopeless.

If the farmer could buy at reasonable prices and sell at reasonable prices, the case might be different. The provincial load could in that case be carried possibly. As it is the farmer pays outrageous prices to the city people who are legally organized on almost every line for the express purpose of plundering everyone in sight. When he sells he meets organized hands on every hand whose business consists in plundering the farmer beyond the limits of endurance. When a class happens to be outdone in legalized plundering, the government takes a hand direct in the plundering business and sets a minimum wage and so on.

The government should pause and reckon up the consequences of complying with the demands of the cities. The consequences would be unavoidably disastrous.—C. C. Grant, M.D., Sylvan Lake, Alta.

## Duty on Fruit

The Editor.—The Horticultural Council of Canada, at their recent conference in Ottawa, passed a resolution recommending to the minister of finance to impose an additional tax of 10c on imported fruits and vegetables of a kind provided in Canada.

I might also add that they have recently applied the Dumping Duty to cars of apples brought in from Washington, and this is very serious as we endeavor to land fruit in Canada as cheaply as possible.

As you know there is no fruit grown on the prairies and we may state that the B.C. growers, from whom we get the bulk of our supplies are already well protected. For instance, the duty on a box of apples is 30c, and they also have less freight and with this protection should be able to develop and maintain their position without the help of extra duties, dumping act or protection of any kind.

We have circularized the Progressive members and any publicity you might give this item will be greatly appreciated.—Western Canada Fruit Jobbers Association, A. E. Burns, secretary.

## For Direct Taxation

The Editor.—It is fully demonstrated in the press and in the experience of the industrial classes in Canada that economic conditions are as unsatisfactory as they can possibly be. Is it not time something was done to improve them even if some risk is involved? It is admitted by all concerned, and who is not concerned, that conditions must be altered. Wage-earners receiving much more money than formerly cannot do more than make ends meet, if they do that. Under the present system they are not more than one degree better off than farmers unless they belong to some strong union. The crux of the problem is the system of taxation. Thought out, the system of indirect taxation is vicious in its operation in that it obtains two or three times the amount from the public as a direct tax would, with less than half the objection on the part of the payers. This system must be discarded and scrapped and public opinion educated up to doing so.

Why smart people like Canadians submit themselves to such an anomaly is beyond comprehension. At best it is a fool's paradise. It is common knowledge that syndicates by collusion between themselves maintain exorbitant shipping rates on cattle and grain, while as I can testify shipping firms in Great Britain have ships by the dozen laid up for lack of trade. Open Canadian ports and goods that Canada is starving for would immediately be available and the ships that bring them would deal with cattle and grain as well as all other cargo. Until those people who are profiteering out of the monopolies they have are put in their right place the progress at the door of Canada will remain outside. The present system is largely responsible for the strong labor unions that exist. Wherever possible people will adopt and support such things and those who cannot so easily do so are doubly worse off. Face the matter of direct taxation and whatever the difficulties in so doing the benefits resulting would far outweigh them. It would tend to reduce expense of administration and the benefit to the industrial classes would be so great that the present manufacturers and importers of goods would be in as good if not better condition than at present by increased volume of trade which is the true and only solution of poverty or wealth.

Dr. S. G. Bland's contribution in your issue of February 13, means what I have written as far as I understand conditions. He asks as we all do for the statesmen and chancellor of exchequer.—W. J. Thompson, Lloydminster, Sask.

## The Agricultural Situation

The Editor.—The turning down of "Bevington's Bank" by the U.F.A. convention was politically just—for two reasons. The first is that there can be no balanced outcome from a local solution of the money problem; the second, that the "man in the street" is not yet ready to endorse any solution, his economic education has barely commenced.

On the other hand, Mr. Bevington's main contention is economically right. No real and permanent betterment of the farmers' condition can result from the operation of the wheat pool so long as the present money system persists. The enhanced purchasing power which the farmer expects to flow therefrom can, and no doubt will, be re-absorbed by the industrial operators through enhancement of the prices of things the farmer has to buy.

Exactly this is what has happened to the wage-earner in the past, when he has apparently succeeded in achieving a higher price for his labor; and there is no apparent reason why the farmer should escape a similar fate. There is no personal implication in the assertion that the price-policy of the industrial operators is governed inexorably by the demands of investment for the highest possible dividends.

It may well be that the "man on the farm" will not be persuaded to apply his mind to the study of the money problem until his experience of the wheat pool shall have convinced him of the superior economic strength of the money power, and its inherent selfishness. It may be that even then the "man on the farm" will fail to respond to the lessons of experience, as the wage-earner has done under similar circumstances. And that will be the fault of his educational agencies in failing to direct his mind to the proper objects.—W. Wallace.





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The lovelier the mother, the more she rejoices in the beauty of her baby girl. How anxiously she guards this budding beauty, fostering it, protecting it with tender care.

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### *Protects natural beauty*

Palmolive plays the part of protector when used as baby's soap. It soothes while it cleanses, through the gentle action of its mild, lotion-like ingredients.

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